FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR FRANCE 3 FEB

NC030810 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 3 February--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left for France this morning on an official visit at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that during the visit the Bahraini foreign minister will have discussions with his French counterpart on ways to consolidate relations between the two countries and on current Arab and international developments.

PDRY

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY NATIONALIZES CALTEX INSTALLATIONS

NC020847 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Aden, Feb 2. (AFP)--The South Yemen Government has nationalized the installations of the oil firm CALTEX Ltd of Aden, authoritative sources said today. The move, effective from yesterday, took under state control all the company's activities, equipment, tanks and staff quarters without compensation, the sources said.

The British Petroleum Company's installations and refinery had already been nationalized, leaving Shell as the only private foreign oil company still operating in Aden, the sources said.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN, PALESTINE

LD031500 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has made a statement to the SNA on the occasion of the conclusion of the Islamic foreign minister's conference in Islamabad.

Prince Fahd said: We have all followed the progress of the conference. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was in the forefront of all. We have been pleased with the success and results which the conference achieved--results which will undoubtedly have a great effect on rallying Muslims and reuniting their spiritual and material capabilities so that they may stand as one in the face of the threats, particularly the current situation, and the direct challenge posed by the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan against the will of the Afghan Muslim people who are fighting for their security and stability.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia has devoted its full attention to the grave developments in Afghanistan because of its basic principles and ideals as contained in its declared and well-known policy. It did so first because it condemns aggression and the suppression of the will of the peoples by armed force in whatever form and from whatever source.

Second, it did so because it is the question of the holiest Muslim sanctities, religion, history and heritage. We have rejected communism as a political and a social concept because it contradicts with our faith which is also our way of life.

Third, it did so because the kingdom does not believe in the policy of alliances, defense pacts or axes of influence and opposes a return to this policy, as this will only intensify the tension now prevailing in the world and which might create an atmosphere leading to wars and the devastation, destruction, suffering, misery, destitution and loss they bring. Our Arab area in particular has suffered probably more than anyone else from the policy of pacts and axes.

Prince Fahd added: Saudi Arabia, which has today adopted a resolute stance against the policy of the USSR and its flagrant intervention in Afghanistan, has adopted a resolute stance and continues to do so against the abominable policy of settlement in occupied Palestine and the flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people who have been driven out of their homeland and whose rights have been usurped unjustly.

The kingdom has worked to expose the Zionist aims in the area. It stood most faithfully, bravely and honorably in support of the Palestine cause and the restoration of the Arab right: the return of the Palestinians to their homeland and their right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state. The chaste blood of our sons flowed beside that of their brothers on the battlefields of honor and struggle for the sake of these objectives.

The kingdom has differed with the United States in this regard. It declared its views openly. It rejected the Camp David agreement. It adopted its honorable and well-known stance at the Baghdad and Tunis conferences and denounced the Camp David agreement as being unacceptable and unsuitable since it ignores the essence of the conflict in the Middle East and the heart of the matter; the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, return and independence.

The kingdom has clearly indicated its views on the gravity of the continued disregard of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people by the U.S. Government and its continued support for Israel. We declared our views to the whole world in support of the return of Jerusalem to its former status prior to the Israeli oppressive aggressions.

Undoubtedly the United States has come to realize now the difficulty of enforcing the Camp David agreement and of realizing complete peace which it expected to achieve from this agreement. We believe that the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the numerous international conferences provide sufficient means for the just solution of the Palestine question, once sincere intentions prevail and there is firm determination to solve this question and put an end to these long years of agony, cruelty, destitution and loss through which the Palestinian people have lived and which are well-known by all fair people in the world.

Prince Fahd added: We have noted President Carter's interest in solving the Palestine question and his following it up, during the meetings I had with his excellency when I visited the United States and also during his visit to the kingdom and his meeting with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

While we admired him for this, we also explained to him from the very first that any just and fair solution must take into consideration, in the first place, the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and to retrieve their full rights including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the restoration of the Palestinian territories to what they were before 1967 and the return of Jerusalem to its normal status.

In my opinion, the Camp David agreement has reflected unjust intentions. Undoubtedly it has helped to increase tension in the area so much that it has reached its present stage of tension and disruption and finally led to the current stage characterized by the unlawful intervention in Afghanistan.

Of his opinion of the normalization of relations, which has already begun between Egypt and Israel, the prince said: Normalization means making matters normal and ordinary as though nothing had happened. Every Arab and indied every Muslim and also every just and fair person is pained to see matters normalized between Egypt and Israel at a time when Israel continues to occupy part of Egyptian soil and has military forces in the Golan Heights, on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and at a time when Israel continues to confiscate land, set up settlements, make the country's people homeless, destroy our Arab character, desecrate our holy places, hold Jerusalem as its perpetual capital and tramples on individual freedom. Furthermore, with stubbornness and arrogance Israel continues to deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people--rights which the United Nations and all international conferences have recognized.

Our understanding of normalization, Prince Fahd said, does not mean the opening of borders with Israel, the establishment of relations with it and the hoisting of the Israeli flag over Egypt. In our opinion, normalization means the return of all the occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem to their normal status as in 1967, the establishment of an independent Palestine state on Palestinian soil and Menahem Begin's abandonment of his obduracy and his biblical dreams of expansion and usurpation of Arab lands after giving Hebrew names to them.

In view of this and because of our feelings about the changes, I call upon every sincere person in our Arab homeland to cast a deep, objective and sincere look at the dimensions of the grave situation which threatens our nation and homelands and which threatens us from all directions. This situation demands that we rise above the transient differences whatever their causes and whatever they may be. We must rise up the dimensions of the stage which we are experiencing. I hope we will prove to the whole world that the Arab willpower which manifested itself in Baghdad and Tunis is still capable of wresting the Arab right, safeguarding Arab prestige and standing united in the face of the Arab nation's enemies and those bargaining on its rights and dignity.

We must affirm that the cloud of apostasy, or illusion and capitaulation which has affected some sons of this nation will soon disperse and that the nation will become once more a strong and faithful nation which marches on its way with determination, confidence and persistence toward a bright future, God willing.

CARTER'S SPECIAL ENVOY LINOWITZ ARRIVES 1 FEB

LD012130 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 1 February 80, SNA--Sol Linowitz, special envoy of President Carter arrived here tonight on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh 'Ali as-Saqir, director of the office of the foreign minister, the American ambassador to the kingdom and a royal protocol representative.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD021034 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, this morning received Sol Linowitz, the U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East, who is currently visiting the kingdom. The meeting was attended by Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

The American envoy arrived in Riyadh last night as part of his present tour to the region.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD021036 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, this morning received Sol Linowitz, the U.S. President's envoy who is on a visit to the kingdom at his royal highnesses office at the royal court.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Dr Rashad Far'awm, his majesty's adviser; Shaykh Faysal al-Hijaylan, the kingdom's ambassador to Washington; and Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

Departs 2 Feb

LD021334 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Sol Linowitz, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, today left Riyadh following a brief visit to the kingdom. At the airport he was seen off by Shaykh 'Ali as-Suqayir, the director of the Foreign Ministry office in Riyadh and Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ARRIVES FOR TALKS 2 FEB

LD021600 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 135[illegible] GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Riyadh at 1630 today for a 2-day visit to the kingdom.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, led the welcoming group for the Austrian chancellor.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD031715 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 03 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 3 February--The official talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky have begun. The two men met in camera at 1200 today at An-Nasiriyah Palace.

Kreisky arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a 2-day visit to the kingdom.

Departs 4 Feb

LD041050 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 4 February--Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky left Riyadh at 1145 today at the end of his 2-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and others.

Saudi ambassador to Austria Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Khayyal described Chancellor Kreisky's visit and his talks with Prince Fahd as successful and satisfactory to both sides. He added that the results of the visit will lead to the realization of many of the matters which the kingdom and Austria are anxious to achieve and consolidate. He also said that the visit will consolidate relations between the two countries in all spheres which will bring good to both countries.

PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT ARRIVES 3 FEB

LD031324 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 3 February--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed by Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Riyadh region; a representative of the Royal Protocol Department; PLO representative Rafiq an-Natshah; and Thabit Radwan, director of Riyadh airport.

Meets With Prince Fahd

LD032032 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At 2130 today, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received at his office at the royal court the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the PLO representative in the kingdom, Rafiq an-Natshah. Yasir 'Arafat had earlier arrived in Riyadh on a visit to the kingdom.

Departs 4 Feb

LD040934 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 4 February--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Riyadh early this morning at the end of his brief visit to the kingdom. During his stay in the kingdom, 'Arafat met with Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 4 FEB

LD040942 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Jidda, 4 February--Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre left Jidda this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to the kingdom, during which he had talks with senior officials on bilateral relations and matters of interest to both countries.

SOVIET EXPERTS AT ARTS ACADEMY DEPORTED 1 FEB

NC020632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2308 GMT 1 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 February--All 29 Soviet experts who worked at the Egyptian Arts Academy were deported today in implementation of President as-Sadat's decision to deport the remaining Soviet experts from Egypt in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM, in its Saturday edition, says that the academy has decided to appoint Egyptian instructors and a few experts from friendly countries as replacements for the Soviet experts.

KHALIL RETURNS FROM ISRAEL, MAKES STATEMENT

NC011655 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Upon his arrival at Cairo Airport this afternoon, Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that Egypt's delegation to the autonomy negotiations submitted a plan at the meetings which were held within the context of the eighth session of the negotiations in Herzliyya. The plan is aimed at the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

He said the U.S. delegation played a coordinating role between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations, adding that agreement has been reached on certain points, while the discussion of the remaining subjects will be completed at the meeting to be held by the heads of delegations at the end of this month.

Dr Mustafa Khalil, the head of the Egyptian delegation, made a speech at the concluding session in which he said: Our meeting has come at a time when Israel has withdrawan to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad Line. Furthermore, it is going on simultaneously with the phase of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. It is imperative for us to note the dawning of an era of peace in our two countries as a first step toward comprehensive peace in the area. Our work is only part of the overall effort to achieve this comprehensive peace.

His excellency said: The autonomy negotiations are not easy because we are facing problems. We have met will full cooperation throughout our intensive discussions, which have been devoted more to issues of substance than to procedural matters.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added: We are determined to achieve agreement, and we are confident that, through our determination, we will successfully meet the deadline for this agreement.

He expressed hope that it will be possible to reach a fruitful result during the coming month of May. Dr Mustafa Khalil concluded his speech by praising the catalytic role the United States played during these negotiations.

On behalf of the U.S. President, the head of the U.S. delegation also made a speech in which he expressed his country's commitment to participating in the efforts which are being exerted in the course of these negotiations. He said: The talks which were held were constructive. He said that extremely important matters were discussed, and that progress was achieved in narrowing the gap between the two countries.

The head of the U.S. delegation said: We are passing through a difficult phase. However, through cooperation, it is possible to implement the provisions of the Camp David agreement and to confront the obstacles to the fulfillment of the common objective; that is, a just peace.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Yosef Burg, also made a speech in which he dealt with the results of this session.

Following the conclusion of the final session, the heads of delegations held a press conference at which Dr Mustafa Khalil announced that as long as the negotiations have not ended, it cannot be said that the negotiators have achieved the progress they are seeking. He added that at these negotiations an exchange of views is taking place and points of contention are being defined so that solutions can subsequently be found for them. There can be no doubt that the autonomy stipulated in the two Camp David agreements is the objective we are seeking--and it is linked to an existing fact. It is imperative to study the various aspects of autonomy in order to pinpoint the points of agreement and disagreement in connection with these aspects.

Dr Khalil commented on this conclusion by saying: It is impossible for us to impose anything on the Palestinians. We are looking for a way out for them. Afterward, they will be in charge of their rights. As President Anwar as-Sadat announced in his latest speech, if any other party can fulfill the Palestinians' objectives, then we will be agreeable to this action.

Briefs As-Sadat on Talks

NC020747 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a detailed report from Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil on his visit to Israel, where he headed the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the eighth session of the autonomy talks.

The prime minister submitted this report during a telephone conversation with President as-Sadat [who is now visiting the canal zone and some parts of Sinai].

Autonomy Talks Set for Paris

NC020704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 February--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will go to Paris on 26 February to attend a working session of the heads of delegations to the talks on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

The session will be attended by Sol Linowitz, President Carter's envoy to the Middle East and the leader of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations; Ambassador James Leonard, Linowitz's assistant and alternate chief U.S. delegate; and Israeli Interior Minister and chief delegate Yosef Burg.

In reporting this today, AL-AHRAM adds the discussions will continue until 28 February.

Israel Air Service Deferred

NC030906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0757 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 February--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI today stresses that the question of instituting regular air service between Egypt and Israel has been deferred at present. The paper says this question will be discussed at the negotiations on the normalization of relations between the two ccuntries.

Subcommittees To Meet 10 Feb

NC031430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1352 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 February--New meetings for the two subcommittees emanating from the general committee on autonomy negotiations will be held at Mena House Hotel [in Al-Jizah, Cairo] next Sunday. The Egyptian side will be headed by Ambassadors 'Izzat' Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq. The U.S. side will be headed by Ambassador James Leonard and the Israeli side by Hayim Kubersky.

The subcommittees will complete the discussion of the topics pertaining to Palestinian authority and the elections, in the light of the recommendations made by the heads of delegations at their latest meeting which ended last Friday in Herzliyya, Israel.

It is known that one subcommittee will be concerned with the elections and the other with autonomy powers and jurisdictions.

It has been learned that the committee concerned with autonomy powers will discuss the formation of another committee to be known as the economic committee in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the negotiations general committee at its latest meeting.

Ghali, Leonard Discuss Negotiations

NC031440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1423 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 February--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Ambassador James Leonard, the head of the U.S. side to the two subcommittees emanating from the autonomy negotiations. The 1-hour meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

James Leonard said he reviewed with Dr Ghali the results of the meetings of the negotiations general committee which were held in Herzliyya, as well a topics connected with the meeting of the two subcommittees which is scheduled to be held in Mena House in Al-Jizah next Sunday. Leonard also said he informed Butrus of some points connected with the visit to Saudi Arabia of Sol Linowitz, whom he accompanied.

Replying to a question on the results of the U.S. envoy's visit to Saudi Arabia, Leonard said: During the visit we held discussions and exchanged views on the autonomy negotiations.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS AT AL-MALLIS AIRPORT IN SINAI

NC021600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] [Words indistinct] 2 February--At noon today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat made a 40-minute helicopter tour during which he inspected the areas of the passes which Egypt received on 25 January and which represent the strategic defense line in Sinai.

The president was accompanied by Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, the supervisor of the food security projects.

His excellency then visited Al-Mallis airfield, which was considered to be among the most important Israeli military airports before the October War and was handed over to the Egyptian authorities on 23 January. Studies are currently being made to develop it and convert it to civil aviation.

Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Presidential Office Director Hasan Kamil and Northern Sinai Governor Maj Gen Muhammad Husayn Shawkat received his excellency when he arrived at Al-Mallis airport at 1300. He was also received by air force commander Air Lt Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im, two Defense Ministry assistants, army commanders, armed forces main branches and services commanders, and tribal chieftains in the liberated territories.

Addressing the armed forces officers and tribal chieftains, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said: My sons the chieftains, my sons in the armed forces: Peace be with you and upon you, peace be with you and upon you. After this long period of 13 years we are meeting here today on the blessed and chaste land in sacred Sinai--Egyptian Sinai which God almighty chose in the epistle of the prophets.

We and all your brothers in Egypt are anxious to meet with you. God willing, I will meet with all the chieftains--the chieftains of Sinai--this month. You will come to Cairo, to all parts of your republic. God willing, I will meet with you at 'Abidin Palace after you have seen your country and republic and after you have seen the achievements in it. God willing, I will meet with you and you will be meeting with your brothers in all the sites of work and production in the republic.

President Anwar as-Sadat said: At this blessed moment....[sentence left incomplete] There was a sad moment in a sad day, the day of 3 June 1967, which we, thank God, after the October War, were able to transform into a day of victory for our armed forces. He added: The commander in chief was on his way here on that sad day. Today we are meeting to enjoy peace and the security, safety and development which peace provides. As you have said, the color of this land must be changed from yellow to green. God willing.

President as-Sadat continued: At this moment, let us all extend all the love and appreciation to our sons, the men of the armed forces, who, through the blood of our martyrs, their performance and heroic action in October 1973, made it possible for us to meet on this spot in peace, security, and safety.

President as-Sadat said: We await you, my sons the chieftains, and hope that you will visit the sites of production and work and projects so that we can begin, here in holy Sinai, the struggle for rebuilding, agriculture and construction. The president exhorted: Take care of your land, for it is holy. Plant our holy land: Plant trees of love and fraternity and peace, for there will not be a war on this land after this day, God willing. His excellency added: Plant trees of love so that this can grow along with the fruit of the trees, and so that we can raise our next generations with prosperity, love and faith--faith in God, praise be His name, for God has decreed that we shall triumph and meet in this place. Also, have faith in our glorious Egypt and our holy Sinai.

The president concluded his speech saying: "Finally, I pray to God, praised be His name, at this moment of triumph and reunion after such a long absence, I pray to God: O God, make us They faithful servants." And the servants of God, most gracious are those who walk on the earth in humility, and when the ignorant address them, they say, "peace!" Peace be on you.

President Anwar as-Sadat left Al-Mallis airport at 1330 amid the chieftains' cheers for his excellency. The president headed for Cairo accompanied by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Tours Sinai, Returns to Cairo

NC022031 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] President Anwar as-Sadat delivered a speech today when he met with armed forces officers and tribal chieftains in Sinai. President as-Sadat--whose tour today included an inspection of the areas of the pas.es which Egypt received on 25 January in Sinai--began his tour with a visit to the early warning station accompanied by Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The area commander explained in detail the station's work and range of duties and lauded the mutual cooperation between its U.S. team and the Egyptian authorities. President as-Sadat expressed his appreciation to the station workers and addressed thanks to President Jimmy Carter and former U.S. President Gerald Ford, whose efforts in the establishment of the station had facilitated serious continuation of the peace efforts despite the Soviet Union's attempt to obstruct these efforts by using the right of veto against the renewal of the mandate of the UN forces in Sinai.

The president was accompanied on his aerial tour by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI LEAVES FOR ZAIRE

NC031118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 February--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo for Zaire this morning leading a military delegation on a visit of several days to Zaire. The Zairian ambassador to Egypt left aboard the same plane.

OMANI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR WEEK'S VISIT

NC021356 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 February--Staff Colonel Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, Defense Ministry under secretary in the Sultanate of Oman, arrived in Cairo at noon today at the head of a military delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt within the framework of bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal countries. An official reception was held for the Omani guest at the general command headquarters, where he was received by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, senior commanders and Omani Ambassador in Cairo 'Abdallah al-Ghazali. After the reception, Badawi met with the Omani guest and his delegation at command headquarters. The Omani guest will visit the Nasir higher military academy tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE, U.S. HOSTAGES

ID040921 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Jan 80 pp 1,19 LD

['Abdallah al-Qaq report on interview granted by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to "a team of Kuwaiti journalists" on board Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's plane en route home from Islamabad conference--date not given]

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that the countries the major powers are likely to interfere in are the Arab Gulf countries, and that the continued holding of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would give an excuse to these countries to interfere in the Gulf region's affairs. Dr Hammadi added: The major powers, especially the United States, want to reimpose their influence on the region because of its strategic value, on the pretext of resisting Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Dr Hammadi, in an interview with the team of Kuwaiti journalists returning to Kuwait on board Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's plane, said: Our task at the [Islamabad] conference was to try to draw the conference's attention to the need to look into the situation in Afghanistan thoroughly, from all aspects. Our viewpoint is based on this idea. The conference met within the framework of the principles of nonalinement and not on the basis that we are allies of the Western camp or with the West against another side.

He added: This being the case, the Soviet incident in Afghanistan must be looked at in terms of the action that has occurred and the reaction that is likely to occur. The action that has occurred is the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and the reaction we expect is now in preparations, in the form of efforts by the United States and the Western countries to restore their influence in a strategically important area so as to curb any expansion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This business of one side attempting to advance and another trying to push back that advance will subsequently involve "advance toward our area." This advance means the presence of Western influence in one form or another. The evidence for this is as follows:

1. The major U.S. efforts to obtain military bases or naval facilities.

2. The widespread diplomatic activity to strengthen relations with certain countries for the purpose of a U.S. military and naval buildup in the area.

This is the reaction which is being prepared. Our task was to draw attention at the conferenct to the seriousness of the situation while simultaneously condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The task was not easy. I explained and underlined this idea at the conference. It found response among a large number of delegates. That was how we brought about the draft resolution which the Iraqi delegation prepared regarding the question of interference in the affairs of the area extending to Southeast Asia.

Dr Hammadi said: We told the brothers at the conference that the countries in the area most likely to be the target of such intervention are the Arab Gulf countries, for well-known reasons. We also explained to the conference that the holding of hostages in Iran in effect created a suitable opportunity and excuse for the United States and the Western countries to intervene in this area.

We therefore look on the question of the hostages from this angle. Moreover, there are differences of principle over the matter. I said at the conference that the early Muslims never killed an enemy messenger. There are rules for war and peace that apply in dealing with friends as well as enemies. It does not serve our own prestige or that of the other conference states to be seen as supporting the holding of hostages. Discussion of the hostages question was inevitable, despite the inclination at this conference and at other conferences I have attended to keep silent and avoid talking about hot subjects. But such matters, which involve principles, must be discussed, especially when discussion stems from a sense of responsibility with respect to important public issues.

Dr Hammadi added: As far as we are concerned, I regard this as the most important contribution--the contribution made by the Iraqi delegation--during the meeting. We prepared the draft resolution on the Palestinian issue and Jerusalem, but it was not as complicated as the other draft resolution. There is almost complete unanimity on the Palestinian issue, which is a permanent topic on Islamic Conference agendas. However, it is appropriate that the Islamic Conference stand should be clear on the Palestinian issue, and on what is taking place between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy with regard to bilateral relations.

Dr Hammadi continued: We expressed frank reservations about the draft resolution on Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa. Any resolution to be issued by the conference must have a genuine subjective basis. The draft resolution presented by Somalia on the Soviet interference in the Horn of Africa was not founded on a clear, fundamental basis. This basic condition was lacking in the resolution presented to the conference. The other point we spoke about was the Eritrean issue. This subject should be raised, but not the border conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. This forgotten issue has not been given the attention it deserves by international forums, yet it is a clear-cut issue of a people fighting for independence. For this reason, we expressed reservations about the Somali draft proposal.

Replying to a question on relations between Iraq and Iran and on whether he believed that Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's election as president of the Iranian Republic will lead to an improvement of Iraqi-Iranian relations, Dr Hammadi said: When the Iranian regime shows readiness to resolve the serious problems between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and the Arab world, relations will return to normal. Relations between Iraq and Iran are tense for a fundamental reason: The new regime has not tried to resolve the serious problems that exist between it and neighboring Arab states.

[Question] Will Iraq play a part in resolving the dispute between Libya and the PLO?

[Answer] We are not playing a part in this, but we have expressed our dissatisfaction to the Libyan Government over what is happening. We said that this constitutes a negative element with regard to the Palestinian revolution.

[Question] Many countries criticize the Arab states for not having an alternative plan to the Camp David accords. Can we know Dr Hammadi's view on this subject?

Dr Hammadi replied: Why should we submit an alternative? The alternative is the Camp David agreement itself. We will take steps and political action when the basis of an agreement is correct. We will not act just because a certain event has occurred.

He went on: Why is the Camp David agreement against the Arab nation? Before concluding the agreement President as-Sadat was in a weak position vis-avis the Israeli enemy. Hence the agreement was in the enemy's favor. How can people expect us, in a situation where there is no balance between us and the enemy, to take a political action of this nature? The conditions are not suitable for any negotiations or agreement with the enemy. The Arabs must not accept any solution except under conditions in which they are strong. The present time is not suitable for finding a solution. Is the idea to find a solution regardless of whether or not it preserves our interests and rights? If the solution is going to be in As-Sadat's fashion, we will not accept it. We do not want a solution simply in order to relieve ourselves of the burden of the Palestinian problem. We must think of a solution when we have the strength to implement it. The solution will not then be contrary to our views or to what we hope to achieve. This is what Western diplomacy is trying to accuse us of--of failure, of not having an alternative to the Camp David agreement, or a solution.

Asked about Iraq's relations with France, Dr Hammadi said: They are good. As for relations with the United States, no change has yet occurred in them. Our relations will not remain broken forever.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT PAYS VISIT TO BAGHDAD 1-3 FEB

JN020811 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 February--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived here last night at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a press statement on his arrival, Mr 'Arafat said his visit comes at an important stage in the crucial developments in the Arab region in general and the Middle East area in particular and proceeds from the bonds of destiny which link the Palestinian and Iraqi revolutions. Mr 'Arafat added that he will hold talks with President Saddam Husayn and officials in the Ba'th Party National Command dealing with current developments in the Arab arena, the Camp David and self-rule conspiracies against the Palestinian people and revolution, and the Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon.

The delegation accompanying Mr 'Arafat includes 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and secretary general of the Arab Liberation Front, and Sakhr, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

Leaves Baghdad

JN031259 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 February--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Baghdad today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, 'Arafat said that he and President Saddam Husayn discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation in light of the swift successive changes in the Arab and Middle East area. He added that their discussion also dealt with developments resulting from the continued Zionist threats to southern Lebanon.

'Arafat affirmed that President Saddam Husayn showed completely positive understanding of all the subjects discussed.

AMMAN RADIO REPORTS KING HUSAYN'S LONDON OBSERVER INTERVIEW

JN031933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has called for the drawing up of a peace framework whose outcome must be clear to all the parties concerned. In an interview with the British paper THE OBSERVER published in London today, his majesty stressed that this framework must be based on the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force as provided for in UN Security Council Resolution 242, the acknowledgement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on Palestinian soil and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

His majesty said that the current attempts to achieve peace in the area are founded on wrong bases and that the U.S. Middle East political efforts based on the Camp David accords are doomed to failure. The king said: The Camp David accords confined the issue to Egypt and Israel and ignored the Palestinians--the central party--and other parties to the conflict. His majesty referred to Israel's clear insistence on considering the whole of Palestine and other Arab territories such as the Golan Heights as parts of Israel.

Regarding autonomy for the Palestinians, his majesty pointed out that such autonomy will not enable the residents to run their own affairs in view of the lack of the sovereignty element on the one hand and the presence of the Israeli umbrella on the other. This is absolutely unacceptable and cannot constitute a means to solve the issue, he said.

Asked his impressions about the PLO's current policy and future intentions and the organizations nonacceptance of Resolution 242 as well as its refusal to amend its charter, his majesty said: It is unfair to accuse the Palestinians of being an obstacle to peace at a time when Israel refuses to recognize their legitimate rights to Palestinian territory and to determining their own destiny. His majesty emphasized that the Palestinians must be given the right to self-determination.

His Majesty King Husayn also recalled the trend which once aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations. He said that the Egyptian leaderships miscalculation and unilateral action have diverted efforts from that course.

Regarding the instability in the area, his majesty linked the events in Afghanistan and Iran to the failure to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The king emphasized that the failure to solve the Palestine question and the continued disavowal of the Palestinian's right to self-determination will continue to be the cause for instability in the Arab and Islamic world and in the region as a whole.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMBAD CONFERNCE

JN032130 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman this evening after having represented Jordan at the 4-day Islamic foreign ministers conference which began in Islambad on 26 January. Al-Qasim stated that Jordan's stand at the Islamabad conference was clear and frank, for it condemned the aggression against Afghanistan. This Jordanian stand, he said, is a principled stand regardless of the aggressor state because any form of intervention is political, economic or military--is unacceptable.

CABINET DISCUSSES OIL PRICE IMPACT ON NATIONAL ECONOMY

JN031950 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall has declared that the cabinet today discussed the recent big increase in the prices of crude oil imported by Jordan and the effects of this increase on the country's economy and finances. The minister said the cabinet also discussed the government's financial commitments toward subsidizing oil prices and the means of coping with this heavy burden in line with the government's responsibility to the citizens and the national economy.

Dr at-Tall said the cabinet examined methods to reduce the consumption of fuels and electricity and the program for implementing this policy.

AL-AKHBAR SCORES EFFECTS OF HIGH OIL PRICES

JN031722 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 3 Feb 80 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Oil and the Same Destiny"]

[Excerpt] Let us take the effects of the increasing oil prices on Jordan. Jordan buys Arab oil which comes out of Arab land at the same prices paid by Japan. Japan raises the prices of its industrial goods the moment there is an increase in oil prices. Jordan, therefore, has to pay more for the oil and more for industrial goods. Undoubtedly, this threatens Jordan's defense projects, its economic structure and its development plans.

Of course, we are not saying that we must be a burden on the producing sister states. We must manage our energy problem and reduce our oil consumption. We feel that we are committed to the cause of our nation and to its defense. We also feel that we deserve not to be treated in the way the industrailized countries are treated.

AD-DUSTUR HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR SEPARATE OIL PRICE

JN031724 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 17 JN

[Tariq Masarwah "Every Day" column: "Oil Once Again"]

[Excerpts] On the Arab level we say that the Arab oil-producing countries must have a second oil price for the developing countries, especially for the Arab and African states. This should be different from the justifiable prices imposed on the industrailized countries.

The Arab oil-producing states must deal with Jordan and other developing countries in a different manner dictated by the pan-Arab commitment and by the Arab commitment to world civilization.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON KASRAWAN-JUBAYL SECURITY SITUATION

NC031054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Answering a question addressed to him this morning, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss outlined the position concerning the demand that the army assume security responsibilities in the Kasrawan-Jubayl area following the recent incidents there. Prime Minister al-Huss said: Let it be clear that we favor the Lebanese Army assuming full and effective control of security duties in the area which was the scene of recent fighting and tension. It is known that the Lebanese Army has been mainly entrusted with preserving the security situation in the area, the coastal part of which extends from Beirut's northern suburb to the Al-Madfun Bridge. There is no need for a new political decision on this. The area falls within the framework of the security tasks entrusted to the Lebanese Army in accordance with security plans previously agreed upon. The shortcoming was not because the army was absent or failed to enter the area, but because it was not possible for it to do its job in the face of opposition by armed party forces, namely the militia.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: We approve every step adopted by the Lebanese Army in implementation of the tasks entrusted to it for imposing security and authority in the whole area. However, we are aware of the limited ability of the army in this phase if the armed political leadership is not united in facilitating the army's mission. The Lebanese Army had much experience in performing security tasks in the past. Some of the results were honorable and the results of others were unsatisfactory. However, in no case did the army enter an area on an assault operation or engage in an armed clash with the dominating party force. Even in cases where the army entered en masse, the army did not enter by force but in accordance with previous political arrangements. This was due to reasons connected with political practice as well as with army practice.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: Hence, we reaffirm the importance of the armed political leadership's cooperation with the army in deed as well as word so that the army can perform the duties assigned to it in the best manner. The leaders in the Jubayl-Kasrawan area have so far shown no sign that they are ready to actually cooperate in this respect except for some statements aimed not only at obstructing the army but also at absolving persons responsible for the fighting and attempting to blame the legitimate authority. The prime minister added: What I am saying about the Jubayl-Kasrawan area also applies to other areas where there is a security vaccum: areas not under the control of the legitimate forces represented by the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Forces and the internal security forces. The south, which was and still is our main preoccupation, will remain as it is until it wholly returns to the fold of the legitimate authority. We are focusing our attention on the Jubayl-Kasrawan area at present because, on the one hand, the area is within the framework of the original tasks assigned to the Lebanese Army, and, on the other, because the security situation in the area has deteriorated so much that an urgent remedy is needed.

Prime Minister al-Huss concluded by saying: In light of all these facts and considerations, to prevent the shedding of innocent blood and for the sake of public security, we urge the political leaderships to take responsibility for handing over the security duties to the appropriate authorities so that the Lebanese Army can assume its duties in the area with the required effectiveness.

Sham'un, Al-Jumayyil Remarks

NC031825 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] A tripartite meeting was held today in Bkirki involving Patriarch Khuraysh, former President Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil. The papal nuncio in Lebanon, Carlo Furno, joined the meeting at 1300.

After the meeting, which ended at 1500, former President Sham'un commented on the prime minister's statement, saying: If the army cannot enter the south, the north or the mountains without getting permission from those concerned, then it would be better to put it in a box so that it will not come to any harm. At our meeting today, we discussed recent events. I confirm that there is a unity of heart between me and Pierre al-Jumayyil that nobody can sever. We hope that the fighting will finally stop and that no incidents will occur. We agreed to assume our responsibilities in the full sense of the word.

Pierre al-Jumayyil said: I do not want to add anything to what former President Sham'un said. However, I want to emphasize that nobody but God can divide former President Sham'un and me. We each know that the unity of the Lebanese alone will save Lebanon. The militia appeared on the scene when the state disappeared; there will be no need for them if and when the state reappears. The state must assume its responsibilities. The greatest service it can render to us is to assume responsibility for security. We, the Phalangists and the liberals, want the army to enter as a strike force and not as a peace force.

PARTY LEADERS HOLD MEETING, ISSUE STATEMENT

JN022043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 February--The leaders of the Lebanese national and progressive parties and forces have held a meeting in Al-Mukhtarah near Ash-Shuf. During the meeting they discussed political and security developments as well as issues concerning the Lebanese situation. Following the 5-hour meeting, a statement was issued. It said there was complete agreement on the basic political trends in the national struggle which aims at the unity, Arabism and democratic development of Lebanon and at confronting the plan to Zionize Lebanon. The conferees affirmed their eagerness for the unity of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the development of this movement's organization and the consolidation of its relations with the masses. They agreed to hold future meetings to complete their discussions.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; Dr 'Abdallah Sa'adah, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement--Al-Murabitun; and Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Communist Action Organization in Lebanon.

SYRIAN FORCES INSTALL MISSILES AROUND RIYAQ AIRBASE

NC031833 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 Feb 80 NC

[Text] It has been reported from Al-Biqa' that Syrian forces have installed surface-to-air missiles around the Riyaq airbase. These forces had previously set up fortifications in western Al-Biqa'.

CLASHES OCCUR IN BEIRUT; ISRAELIS CONDUCT OVERFLIGHTS

NC040830 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 4 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The area extending from Al-Bastah to Al-Barbir [in Beirut] was the scene of clashes this morning between a number of leftist organizations and Ansar ath-Thawrah. Various types of automatic weapons were used. A number of people were wounded and taken to the American University hospital. As a result, movement in the area is dangerous. Israeli planes were at the same time flying over the south and extending their reconnaissance sorties to the western sector of Beirut. Antiaircraft fire was opened on the Israeli planes from Palestinian camps and leftist positions.

SOVIET UNION 'PLEDGES' SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS FOR SYRIA

LD011325 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau dispatch: "Soviet Union Pledges New Weapons for Syria"]

[Text] Damascus--Diplomatic sources have said that the Soviet Union has pledged to supply Syria with sophisticated new weapons in order to enable it to confront increasing Israeli and U.S. threats.

The sources said that the Soviet pledge was made by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during his 5-hour talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on Monday.

The sources added that the promised Soviet aid includes MIG-25 and MIG-27 aircraft as well as T-72 tanks.

A joint statement was issued in both Damascus and Moscow at the end of Andrey Gromyko's 3-day visit to Syria in which both sides affirmed their satisfaction with the development of their bilateral relations in all the spheres and stated that this development will continue in both countries' interests.

Observers have noted that Gromyko failed to persuade President al-Asad to issue a statement publicly supporting Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

SYRIAN, SOVIET PEACE DELEGATIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

JN011359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--A joint statement was issued today by the Syrian National Council of the Peace partisans movement and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation led by Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs in the Republic of Uzbekistan, visited Syria at the invitation of the Syrian National Council of Peace partisans movement. During the visit, the delegation met with Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and with some members of the Executive Bureau of the General Union of Trade Unions. It also held talks with a delegation of the Syrian National Council of Peace partisans movement under Comrade George Saddiqni, national command member and chairman of the council.

During the talks, special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East, where the development of events after the signing of the Camp David accord and the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli treaty have caused anxiety to the world public.

The Syrian and Soviet sides strongly condemned these steps, including the Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations, and considered them a grave plot that jeopardizes the gains of the Arab national liberation movement, as they are directed against the basic interests of the Arab countries, particularly against the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides referred to the escalation of the settlement and expansion acts in the occupied Arab territories and southern Lebanon. They expressed the view that a just, comprehensive and solid peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the return of the Palestinian peoples national legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides vehemently condemned the continuous negotiations among the Egyptian regime, Israel and the United States on the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians. They also condemned Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories including those taking place in Arab Jerusalem, as well as the establishment of Israeli settlements, the acts of suppression, oppression and racial discrimination and the violation of holy places. The two sides pointed out the special importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of Arab ranks in the struggle against the policy of capitulation in the Middle East.

The Soviet side expressed its appreciation of the distinguished role played by Syria in its firm confrontation with the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes and plots, which are aimed against the interests and rights of the regions peoples, as well as against the peace and security of the region and the whole world.

The two sides condemned the aggressive U.S. imperialist efforts to consolidate the positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East region and to establish new aggressive military bases in the region, along with military alliances, axes and blocs. They condemned the fabricated campaigns of the imperialist forces and their agents on the events of Iran and Afghanistan, which are intended to move the Arab nation from its militant line, disrupt the Arab ranks and Arab-Islamic solidarity, undermine the nonalined movements unity and principles and harm the friendship and cooperative relations between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union.

They also expressed their common desire to develop their contacts and phases of cooperation by means of consultations and the exchange of information and delegations.

The delegation of the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace left Damascus for Moscow at noon today, at the conclusion of a week-long visit to Syria. The delegation was seen off at Damascus international airport by some members of the Executive Bureau of the Syrian National Council of Peace partisans movement, the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN021958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--A Syrian delegation headed by Awqaf Minister Muhammad al-Khatib, and including among its members the grand mufti of the republic and several ulema, left Damascus tonight for Tehran to attend the Iranian Islamic Republic's celebrations on the first anniversary of the revolution and the return of the national leader Ayatollah Khomeyni to Tehran.

ALGERIA

ALGERIA RAISES PRICE OF OIL AS OF 4 FEBRUARY

LD032050 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Sonatrach has just decided to make a [word indistinct] change in the price of Algerian crude oil, it has been learned from official sources. The price will go up from $30 to $34.21 per barrel, and is aimed at maintaining the price of Algerian crude on a par with OPEC prices. Sonatrach has (?told) its customers that the new price of $34.21 a barrel is applicable from tomorrow, 4 February 1980.

LIBYA

FRENCH EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI SET ON FIRE BY DEMONSTRATORS

NC041123 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 4 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 4 (AFP)--The French embassy in Tripoli was invaded and set on fire by demonstrators this morning but all embassy staff escaped unhurt, French sources said here. The report was not officially confirmed, but sources said communication was broken between the embassy and Paris.

Ambassador Charles Malo was last to leave the embassy, taking refuge at his private residence. Observers linked the invasion of the embassy to French logistic support given to Tunisian forces during last week's commando raid on Qafsah, allegedly part of a Libyan-backed plot to overthrow the Tunisian Government.

TUNISIAN RESISTANCE FIGHTS FRENCH 'INVASION'

LD031345 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to reports received from Tunisia today, the people's resistance forces at Qafsah and in other Tunisian areas are now waging a war against the French invasion forces with whose help the ruling regime sought to strike at the Tunisian people's revolution.

France had sent land and naval forces as well as various kinds of military equipment within the framework of its invasion of Tunisia and its transformation into a French protectorate.

The Tunisian police and national guards are still carrying out a wide-scale search of European tourists in Tunisia. The reports say that the Tunisian authorities are doing so because they have received information that a group of Europeans were cooperating with the Tunisian strugglers and had smuggled arms to them 3 months before the outbreak of the people's revolution.

The forces of the ruling regime in Tunisia, with the cooperation of the French invasion forces, are dispersing all assemblies of more than five persons. Groups of Tunisian policemen have joined the strugglers of the Tunisian people's revolution which began at Qafsah and spread to other main Tunisian towns such as Qabis and Safaqis.

The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH quoted a statement by a spokesman of the higher revolutionary committee affirming that the people's revolution is still rife, that the revolutionaries are still in control of the mountainous areas and that they are continuing their march toward the Tunisian capital to purge the country from the French invasion forces and to topple the ruling regime.

The paper also quoted the spokesman as saying that in the coming days the Tunisian revolutionaries will deal severe blows in other Tunisian areas and will join ranks with the Tunisian people during their march.

The French forces of the various services continue their invasion operation of Tunisia which has turned into a French protectorate on the request of the ruling regime in Tunis. A division of the special French forces and two military aircraft and naval units which anchored off the Tunisian shores have already arrived.

TUNISIAN OPPOSITION LEADER CONDEMNS FRENCH INTERVENTION

LD031510 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Tunisian opposition movement, Ibrahim Tobal, who resides outside Tunisia, condemned French military intervention in Tunisia. He indicated that such an intervention was actually an attempt to rescue the tottering Tunisian regime in the face of the escalating popular uprising in Tunisia.

In a message addressed to Reuters the leader of the opposition called on the Tunisian people to continue their struggle and firm stand against the French forces, asked to intervene by the Tunisian Government to check the Tunisian people's revolution, he indicated that the French military intervention is a link with France's chain of recorded criminal activities against the people of Zaire, Saghia el Hamra, Chad and Central Africa.

Mr Tobal described the Tunisian Government's call for help from imperialist foreign powers as "a significant sign that the regime is unable to contain the popular uprising, the spark of which started in Qafsah. The call for help from France has given it the opportunity, moreover, to return to Tunisia after the Tunisian people had incurred heavy losses to expel it from Bizeroe [as received] and from other locations controlled by France.

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN QAFSAH EVENTS

JN030737 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 14 JN

[By Ziyad ash-Shillah]

[Text] Libyan ambassador in Amman Salih as-Sanusi has asserted that Libya is in no way involved in the recent events in the township of Qafsah in Tunisia. In a statement to AR-RA'Y,the Libyan ambassador said: The Tunisian statement and its timing have actually taken us by surprise. The ambassador denounced all foreign intervention in the affairs of any Arab state. He also condemned all attempts to arouse peripheral disputes, in order to divert the world's attention from the principal Arab cause, which is now passing through a critical and delicate stage, and to peddle the designs of the capitulatory Camp David accord.

The Libyan ambassador said that the press reports on the issue of the Libyan ambassador to Pakistan are without foundation. The ambassador is performing his duties and activities, he added.

The Libyan ambassador reiterated that the Arab nation is much stronger than the plots that are being hatched against it. The Arab nation is capable of surmounting all predicaments. It is now called upon to cement its solidarity and to unify its ranks in confronting all plots. The Arab nation should not slip into any scheme to splinter and weaken it, he concluded.

TUNISIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD011952 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, 1 February--The General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia [Al-Lajnat ath-Thawriyah al-'Ammah Min Ajl Tahrir Tunis] today mailed the following statement to Paris news agencies:

To the public opinion of our struggling Tunisian people, the masses of our Arab nation and all forces of freedom in the world.

During a holy historic night on which the Arab and Islamic worlds celebrated the birthday of the Prophet and at a historic hour, a group of free struggling Tunisian youth began their popular revolution to uproot the reactionaries and murderers and the bases of imperialism both old and new. On the night of 27 January 1980 the popular revolution began in the historic town of Qafsah with a declaration of armed struggle and opposition to the corrupt Bourguiba regime. This struggle is a genuine act to realize the aspirations which were expressed thousands of times by our people but which were suppressed by the tyrannical regime--aspirations for social equality and for proving the people's reaffirmation of their religion, Arab nationalism and identity.

This struggle will continue until the destruction of all dens of corruption, treason and domination and until the popular masses retrieve their freedom and rights in their Tunisia. Thus we call upon all youth, in these difficult times, to support strongly the ranks of those who have embarked on the road. The doors of struggle are open for anyone who wishes to join, whoever they are. We had to opt for the armed struggle because it is the only possible way for our people to liberate themselves from the imperialist lackeys represented by Bourguiba and his regime.

We call upon students whose rights and freedoms have been violated to come and support the revolutionary ranks to guarantee their rights to knowledge and freedom. We call upon workers to join the struggle to stop the aggression they have been facing since time immemorial, to insure that their exploitation is ended and their trade unionist and other freedom is guaranteed. We call upon farmers, peasants and agricultural workers to join in the struggle to end the exploitation from which they have been suffering. We call upon the unemployed to join in the struggle against the regime which is depriving them of their basic rights.

We also call on soldiers who are actually the sons of our workers, farmers and suppressed masses to refuse to open fire on their brother fighters who are struggling for the cause of the entire people. Our heroic army is today called upon more than ever before to assert that it is the army of the Tunisian people and not of a clique which had sold itself or of traitors, the allies of Zionism, imperialism Freemasonry. We also call upon the forces of the police, the customs and the gendarmerie to strongly support the ranks of the pioneers of the armed revolution.

Long live the heroic Tunisian people. Down with Zionism, imperialism and their allies in Tunis--the Bourguiba regime. Long live the Arab nation. Long live the Islamic revival.

[Signed] The General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia.

Condemns French Intervention

LD012004 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Communique No 2 issued by the General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia in Qafsah]

[Text] Paris, 1 February--The General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia today mailed the following statements to the world news agencies in Paris:

Following the great victory scored in the heroic town of Qafsah, our forces have now returned to their posts in the various parts of the homeland. The fascist reactionary authority has been deeply affected by this action. The conflicting statements issued by the authority is indicative of the confusion it now finds itself in. The authority has reverted to its old tricks of first accusing the Algerian brothers and second the Libyan brothers of being behind the Qafsah operation.

We affirm here that like all the future operations we will embark on, this operation has no direct or indirect connection with either of the two countries or, for that matter, with any other foreign power.

Our committee stems from the Tunisian people whose history abounds with heroism. We will rely on no other than our Arab Muslim Tunisian people and on them alone, for the liberation of our country from the yoke of fascism and the imperialist influence.

We strongly denounce the intervention by the French Government which rushed to sends its gunboats and landed paratroopers and provided air support for the Bourguiba forces during the Qafsah battle. This intervention by France is in fact an interference in internal Tunisian affairs and aims at protecting the sick regime which is unable to defend itself. It also aims at keeping our country under domination.

We affirm and declare that this show of force will not deter our people and will not force us to retreat from our determination to continue our liberation struggle.

We call upon the friendly French people and all the forces of progress and peace in the world to condemn this intervention. Tunisia is not Chad, and the French Government must know that we will not hesitate to strike at its interests and at the forces it brought into Tunisia.

Glory to the Tunisian martyrs. Long live our Arab Muslim Tunisian people.

[Signed] The General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia.

Wants Aid From Arabs

LD012100 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] AFP has received a statement from the Higher Committee for Liberation--the Tunisian armed resistance--announcing its readiness to accept all aid from the fraternal Arab states and friendly countries in its battle against the agent regime in Tunisia.

The statement appealed to the Tunisian people to join the ranks of the strugglers who are fighting to topple the regime of President Habib Bourguiba.

TUNISIAN POPULAR ARMY SPOKESMAN CITED ON 'UPRISING'

LD012142 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Union of Popular Forces and the Tunisian Popular Army [Ittihad al-Quwah ash-Sha'biyah wa al-Jaysh ash-Sha'bi at-Tunisi] has said that the popular uprising in Tunisia will continue until the ultimate objective is reached: the overthrow of the dictatorial regime in Tunisia and the establishment of the people's authority.

In a statement to the press news agency [Wakalat al-Anba' as-Suhufiyah] in Beirut this evening, the spokesman spoke of the battles now raging between the revolutionary forces and those of the Tunisian regime who are supported by French and Moroccan forces. He declared that the battlefield was growing bigger with every passing day and night. He said that the forces of the regime and those supporting them are unable to keep up their confrontation, and that clashes took place last night to the east of Qafsah on the Qafsah-Qabis railroad, resulting in the destruction of a number of transport vehicles of the (?major) type. He added that many soldiers have defected and joined the ranks of the Tunisian armed resistance.

The spokesman said that the Tunisian regime's information media were now clamping on the news of the popular upsurge, and that popular demonstrations were being staged in the popular markets of Tunis.

The spokesman added that according to confirmed information, U.S. 6th Fleet units are now controlling the capital's streets to prevent the staging of any demonstrations.

The spokesman said that the Union of Popular Forces which is fighting its decisive battle against the regime of subversion and terror declares that the morale of its fighting groups in Qafsah, Al Media, Yunus and the (Girbatah) mountains and in the neighboring woods is very high.

He also said that the cooperation shown by the people has disturbed the regime, that many houses are opening their doors to the soldiers to provide them with whatever they need, and that the regime can do nothing but comb streets and quarters street-by-street and quarter-by-quarter. This has led to the staging of demonstrations.

For the second day in succession, the spokesman said, the women have been continuing their sit-in strike in front of the central hospital and the party coordination committee in Qafsah.

JANA REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING IN QABIS, TUNISIA

LD021416 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Qabis, Feb 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Reports from Qabis say heavy fighting continues there between Popular revolutionary forces and French troops called upon by the Tunisian Government to quell Tunisian popular resistance. The reports say heavy casualities were recorded by both sides. Fighting still continued till the early hours of this morning.

REMARKS BY TUNISIAN POPULAR UNION SPOKESMAN REPORTED

LD021820 Tripoli JANA in English 1625 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--World news agencies and radios have noted the dangerous new developments in Tunisia following the popular uprising which started in Qafsah and spread to Qabis and Safaqis.

Press reports say that fierce fighting has taken place between popular resistance forces and French forces called in for help by the Tunisian Government. News from the battlefield confirm that a great many soliders were killed and injured on both sides.

A spokesman on behalf of the Popular Forces Union (the Tunisian Popular Army) stressed the determination of his movement to attain its goals first of which is to topple the dictatorial, oppressive regime of Tunis and to establish people's authority.

The spokesman said many soliders have joined the ranks of the Tunisian armed struggle and that the population is providing all forms of aid to the resistance. Among the world media which have shown interest in the developments in Tunisia, Radio Tehran said that the events in Tunisia are a popular revolution to fight the regime in power, which is the enemy of Islam and Muslims.

The creation of the General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia and the communiques sent to military spokesmen and news agencies in Paris have stressed the magnitude of the armed Tunisian resistance movement, which said that the Qafsah operation and future operations stem from the popular grievances which the Qafsah action was but a manifestation.

The communique of the Tunisian General Revolutionary Committee condemned the French intervention which gave support to the government forces in the Qafsah battle. It described French colonialist assistance to the regime as a humiliation to the Tunisian people. The communique urged Tunisian youth to join the popular revolution which aims at uprooting the reactionary regime of Tunisia.

The French press paid special importance to recent developments in Tunisia. The newspaper IE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS said the events in Qafsah have shaken the Tunisian regime to the core, making it call desperately for Moroccan and French troops to counter the mortal threat posed to the regime.

The paper LIBERATION said fighting has been going on in Qafsah for the last 5 days ever since the attack started on the town, contrary to Tunisian Government reports. The newspaper L'HUMANITE said French intervention in Tunisian affairs has come as added confirmation of earlier French policy of intervention in Africa, including Chad, Central Africa, Zaire and the Western Sahara.

It said intervention in Tunisia affirms the French colonialist role, in conjunction with the United States, against the peace and security of the region. French and American naval units periodically visit Tunisian ports.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE said in spite of the fact that the United States has assigned to France to major task of granting military aid asked by Tunis, the American Government has seen fit to express its readiness to defend this pro-Western regime against any popular movement.

The king of Morocco has sent military planes to Tunisia today. The United States has also followed suit by sending shipments of military armour, including planes, armored troop carriers and tanks.

The Tunisian Government was forced to ask for help from American, French and Moroccan troops when it realised its troops could not quell the escalating popular uprising which now threatens the regime's very existence.

An Arab commentator said this foreign intervention is an insult to the Tunisian people's struggle for freedom, and a step backward in the mass movement against colonialism. This foreign intervention, however, proves that the Tunisian regime cannot survive unless it is backed by colonialism.

AL-QADHDHAFI ANNOUNCES IRAN VISIT, VIEWS IRAN REVOLUTION

LD040924 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 4 February--The brother commander of the revolution has announced at a big rally of revolutionary committees that he will visit Iran as soon as Bani-Sadr assumes his duties as president of Iran. He added that he looks forward to having a lengthy meeting with Imam Khomeyni with whom he has spiritual ties and kinship ['alaquat qarabah]. He also said that he knows Qotbzadeh well since he acted as a liaison between the Libyan leader and Imam Khomeyni when he was still in Paris and when Libya used to provide material and moral aid to the Islamic revolution before the fall of the shah, and when Imam Khomeyni was told through Qotbzadeh that Libya was prepared to place all its resources at the disposal of the imam to bring down the shah's regime.

Col al-Qadhdhafi said that his visit will in itself constitute proof of the alliance between the Libyan and Iranian peoples. It will be the first step on the road of the establishment of the Third World front to support the Muslims and the weak in the world--first and foremost the Palestine people.

Libya, he added, will not hesitate to halt all oil exploitation or to withdraw its funds to support the Islamic revolution in Iran, and any aggression against Iran is tantamount to aggression against Libya itself.

Al-Qadhdhafi predicted that Iran will, in the future, become a most staunch Jamahiriyah and that the Iranian Revolution will go through the same stages which the Libyan revolution has undergone. He added that republics are a Western bourgeois regime and are merely a transition stage to the system of Jamahiriyah. Even Libya, he said, had to declare a republic after the revolution before establishing people's authority.

He also affirmed that the Green March and the dawn of the age of the masses have begun, that the population revolution is the revolution of the future, that the popular revolutionary committees are the tool of the popular revolution and that the students are the fertile ground for the revolutionary committees.

Al-Qadhdhafi declared that the revolutionary committees in Libya are in cohesion with the revolutionary committees in Iran, representing a new world Islamic movement which does not work for authority, but for the creation of popular authorities everywhere and for the triumph of popular revolutions along the lines of the Iranian Revolution, even without arms.

SUDAN

SSU CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION IN AFGHANISTAN

JN021750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 2 Feb 89 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Feb 2 (SUNA)--The Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) condemned today the flagrant Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from the Afghan territories.

A communique issued here after the wind up of a seven-day meeting of SSU Third National Congress confirmed that Sudan rejects all forms of expansionism, hegemony, suppression and international terrorism. The communique hailed the Islamic conference of Islamabad and voiced commitment to its resolutions.

"The congress praises Sudan's support for Arab solidarity and its attempt for a unified Arab strategy to confront the Zionist enemy for restoration of the Arab rights," said the communique. It confirmed Sudan's firm stand advocating restoration of the Palestinian right in self-determination and the establishment of their own state under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

SSU REELECTS NUMAYRI AS PARTY PRESIDENT

LD011920 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Third Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] National Congress resumes at Friendship Hall in Khartoum tonight to elect a new Central Committee. At its session this morning, the congress reelected the leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, SSU president.

SSU POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS ELECTED 3 FEB

JN031105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 3 February--The results of the SSU Political Bureau elections were announced at 0400 today.

The following have been elected as members of the Political Bureau:

1. Abel Alier
2. Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd-al-Qadir
3. Khalid Hasan 'Abbas
4. 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib
5. At-Tahir Bakr
6. Badr ad-Din Sulayman
7. Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi
8. Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Ahmad
9. [Indistinct] Qasim
10. Dr Isma'il al-Hajj Musa
11. Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi
12. Prof 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah
13. Peter Gath Koth
14. Hilary Logali
15. Bona Milwal
16. Joseph Lago
17. Nafisah Ahmad al-Amin

It is of note that the new SSU Central Committee met last night. President Numayri submitted three lists to the committee containing the names of candidates for Political Bureau membership. The first list contains 56 members from Khartoum, the second contains 17 members from the southern region and the third contains 8 woman candidates for membership in the Sudanese Women's Union Central Committee. President Numayri asked the committees members to elect 12 members from the first list, 4 from the second and 1 woman.

President Numayri declared that the SSU chairman will be the president of the Political Bureau and that First Vice President Gen Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil and Chairman of the People's Assembly Abu al-Qasim Hashim will be members in the Political Bureau by virtue of their positions.

SUNA has learned that Abel Alier obtained the majority of votes, 259 votes out of the total number of votes cast by the participants. [words indistinct].

TUNISIA

GOVERNMENTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY, SEND EQUIPMENT

Moroccan Aid

LD012000 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Within the framework of fraternal ties between Tunisia and Morocco, King Hassan II has expressed solidarity with Tunisia on the occasion of the aggression against Qafsah and has placed at the disposal of the Tunisian army two helicopters and a transport aircraft, which arrived in Tunis on 31 January, thus reinforcing the transport potential of the Tunisian forces. This brotherly initiative is deeply appreciated by the head of state and the Tunisian Government and people.

French Aid

LD012005 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1942 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following the aggression against Qafsah and commenting on reports about French assistance to Tunisia, an informed source said that in the spirit of the sincere friendly relations between Tunisia and France, the French Government has expressed solidarity with Tunisia and at the request of the Tunisian Government placed at the disposal of the Tunisian army two helicopters and one transport aircraft. These arrived at 2200 on 29 January with the cooperation of the Tunisian Air Force.

They increased the ability of the national armed forces to undertake military supply and transportation operations and to speed up the transportation of seriously wounded civilians and military personnel to Tunis. The president and the Tunisian people and government fully appreciate this move.

NOUIRA INTERVIEW, LIBERATION GROUP COMMUNIQUES REPORTED

NC011608 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 1 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Paris, Feb 1 (AFP)--Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira today confirmed that France immediately sent ships, planes and helicopters to Tunisia after last weekend's commando raid on the mining town of Qafsah.

Meanwhile in two communiques received by AFP here today, the Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia said young militants in the country had launched a popular revolution in the country and proclaimed an "armed struggle."

Mr Nouira was being interviewed by the independent French Radio Monte Carlo after the attack on Qafsah, near the Algerian border on Sunday, in which 41 people were killed and 111 wounded.

Tunisian [words indistinct] claimed the guerrillas were trained and armed in a neighbouring country, and have expelled the Libyan ambassador in Tunis.

The Libyan news agency JANA today denied however that Libya was implicated in the attack. One of the communiques also denied that Libya, Algeria or any foreign power was involved in the Qafsah operation.

The first of the two statements mailed to AFP was dated January 28 from Qafsah and the second January 31 from Tunis. Both were [word indistinct] photocopies posted in Paris last night.

The revolutionary committee called on students, workers, the unemployed, soldiers, police, and customs officers to combine to "reinforce en masse the ranks of pioneers of our armed revolution" against "the traitors allied to Zionism, colonialism and Freemasonry." The communique also denounced the French intervention.

Reports yesterday said France had despatched transall transports and two Puma helicopters to Qafsah, 350 mk (220 miles) southwest of Tunis and that three French warships had left the Mediterranean port of Toulon on Monday for Tunisia.

Mr Nouira said the aim of the armed attack was to take over the town as the first step in a coup d'etat against President Habib Bourguiba. The plot had existed since the failure of a scheme to unite Tunisia and Libya several years ago. The [word indistinct] commando was counting on local sympathisers to swell their number tenfold, Mr Nouira said. He added that the country was quiet today, "including the Qafsah region."

The choice of the town near the Algerian frontier was to "embroil Tunisia directly or indirectly with Algeria by moving men and arms through Algerian territory."

ENVOY COMMENTS ON FIGHTING, FRENCH AID

LD012226 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Tunisian ambassador in Paris, Hedi Mabrouk, said this morning that there is no longer any fighting in Qafsah, or, in other words, all the elements coming from outside the country and their partners have been checked [tamma iqaf].

The ambassador said that the battles between the Tunisian security forces and the dissenter commando group which came from abroad to Qafsah have resulted in the killing of 41 people and the wounding of 111. He added that the men who had been arrested have given extremely valuable information during their interrogation.

Hedi Mabrouk said that Tunisia had received help from France, but he pointed out that no French paratroopers had intervened.

Dealing with his talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing, the ambassador said that they fall within the framework of relations between President Bourguiba and the French president.

LE MONDE: TUNISIAN REACTION, QAFSAH INCIDENT BACKGROUND

LD311345 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 LD

[Michel Deure dispatch: "The Attack on Qafsah"]

[Excerpts] Tunis--On Wednesday 30 January, 4 days after the attack on Qafsah, calm had still not been fully restored to this city in southwest Tunisia.

Of the opposition groups accustomed to voicing their opinions openly in the country, only the Tunisian movement of social democrats (formed as a party in June 1978 but not authorized as such) has made its position known. Indeed its secretary general Ahmed Mestiri told us: "I was deeply concerned to learn of the events which have taken place in the city of Qafsah. Our movement strongly condemns such acts of armed violence and intolerable interference whether direct or indirect by any foreign country in Tunisia's internal affairs. The plan for a national pact which our movement proposed in October 1977 refers expressly to these principles.

"Tunisian security and the state's survival are essential products of uniting Tunisians in a regime which guarantees constitutional freedom, establishes a democracy appropriate to Tunisia and favors a socialism adapted to our situation.

"In the present circumstances of acute international tension full of dangers and threats for all Arab and Muslim countries every effort must be made to safeguard our country's independence and protect it from takeover bids and attempts at destabilization."

The authorities are now convinced that Libya is fully responsible for the attack and that the commandos who launched it enjoyed Algeria's complicity--but not the complicity of Algeria's central government--and support in Tunisia itself, especially in Qafsah. Interrogation of the assailants captured (who will appear before the State Security Court) of whom some 60 have apparently been taken back to the capital, should clarify matters. It is already known that many of them, who have long been on the files of the intelligence service, have spent time in Libyan camps.

They have taken part in various overseas operations, especially in Lebanon in summer 1978 among PLO leader George Habash's commandos.

Several hundred Tunisians are now being trained in terrorist activities in Libyan camps alongside other Arab nationals. They include some supporters of the former leader Salah Ben Youssef, some who were involved in the 1962 plot to assassinate President Bourguiba and opponents from various groups sought by the Tunisian police some of whom united to form the Tunisian Progessive Liberation Front in Tripoli in 1969. Others fled Tunisia to escape common sentences. Finally, the camps contain a large number of unemployed young people mainly from southern Tunisia. The latter go to Libya to look for work which they are fequently refused. According to some of them who have managed to leave the country the Libyan authorities then give them a choice between expulsion and being handed over to the Tunisian police and being sent to a camp "to prepare for the struggle against Israel" under instructors who apparently often come from Eastern bloc countries and also from North Korea. It is only during the second phase of their training that they are subjected to propaganda against the Tunisian regime and told that they will one day have to move into action in their own country.

LINK BETWEEN QAFSAH, TRADE UNION STRUGGLES DENIED

LD311347 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "No Connection Between the Operation and Trade Union Struggles"]

[Text] In a communique issued on Tuesday 29 January, the 26 January Tunisian Collective [based in Paris] warns "against the dangers of making accidental or deliberate links between the events of 26 January 1978 and the clashes in Qafsah on 27 January 1980.

"The provocations and bloody repression against young people, workers and the trade union movement which followed the general strike of 26 January 1978 called by the Tunisian General Confederation of Labor certainly left scars, especially in an underprivileged region such as Qafsah which has great traditions of national and workers' struggles. However neither this situation nor the coincidence in dates means there is any link between the Qafsah operation and the trade union struggles of the past 3 years. Drawing such a parallel by means of vague confusion would amount to justifying in advance the repression which might fall on the trade union movement in the coming weeks," the communique states.

L'ACTION COMMENTS ON LIBYA'S AGGRESSION IN QAFSAH

LD011342 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The papers today publish material on the aggression in Qafsah. For its part, L'ACTION said this on the subject:

Glory to immortal Tunisia, glory to the heroes who fell for its sake. The Tunisian people, who are today organizing a national day of solidarity and who will pay homage to the innocent martyrs, loudly express their courageous stand, as their duty. This they have done at their heroic stand in the town of Qafsah and have condemned the mercenaries of Al-Qadhdhafi who committed this crime.

Can the dictator of Tripoli, who spends most of his time persecuting the Libyan people and interfering in the affairs of others, publicly tell the Libyan masses the truth of his criminal actions? He will continue to lie to the Libyan people, exploiting the propaganda media in an attempt to conceal truth and cogent arguments, just as he now lies through his radio and the news agency about the Qafsah events and the crushing of his mercenaries. But the Libyan masses have been aware of the truth for the past 11 years. They realize that Bourguiba's Tunisia distinguishes between those trying to stab it in the back and the fraternal oppressed people from Benghazi to Tripoli. The Tunisian people, aware of the dangers based by Al-Qadhdhafi, are determined to make sacrifices in defense of their homeland and honor.

TUNISIAN PRESS ASSAILS LIBYA'S 'MEGALOMANIACAL' DESIGNS

LD021452 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, February 2, TAP--Tunisian papers continue to comment today upon the raid on the city of Qafsah.

Giving a historical account of Tunisian-Libyan relations since Al-Qadhdhafi assumed power in Tripoli, the daily AL-'AMAL recalls that as far back as September 1968, Tunisia had tried to establish with the new regime brotherly relations of co-operation based on mutual respect.

Tunisia, writes the paper, was then neither enticed by the wealth of the neighbouring country nor impressed by the clamours of the revolution, thus believing in each nation's specification determined by political, social and economic options.

But it was counting without the shameful ideas of a neighbour who, intoxicated by wealth, transcended by megalomania and taken in by mental under-development, was not long in drifting into idle ideological handlings, in posing as projector of Arab nationalism and in thinking he bears a message to save the oppressed mankind proposing a "third hazy theory".

In December 1972, the irascible neighbour came to Tunisia to offer to unite both countries, but President Bourguiba answered that it was "an inaccessible dream in the present circumstances". But that was not enough to discourage a dull interlocutor who was to renew the request. And on January 12, 1974 happened the Jerba declaration.

Obviously anxious to press on, the man tried to impose a leap in the dark that Tunisia refused point-blank, giving rise to the anger of the colonel who was not going to disarm any more to make his fanciful plan succeed. And there happened the prime minister's attempted murder in March 1970 by Libyan hired assassins and in April 1977 our territorial waters were violated in the Gulf of Gabes. And a hiding-place for arms was discovered in the depths of the Tunisian south and finally there was the Qafsah affair.

The daily L'ACTION comments on its part of the official communique in which the Libyan authorities try to deny their responsibility in the aggression they hatched and made others perpetrate against the town of Qafsah.

Pretending to be surprised and resorting to subterfuges, the daily writes, the Libyan authorities deny any direct or indirect participation in the plot they had however been preparing for a long time with a clear view of creating instability in Tunisia and injuring its independence and its sovereignty.

Nobody ignores, the daily adds, that the Libyan news agency and radio only broadcast false news changing the nature of facts concerning the aggression aiming at making believe that calm has not yet been restored in Qafsah, that troubles spread to other areas in the country. But all these plots have been dented by foreign press correspondents who were on the premises.

The press correspondents who have read the communique of the Libyan foreign secretary would have therefore found, slightly hidden, the confession of the aggressor and the contempt in which he holds the elementary rules of the international law.

Under the heading "A Smack in the Face," the daily LA PRESSE stresses the spontaneous burst of the Tunisian people who rose up in protest against the aggressors.

This cry of the heart and of the reason, LA PRESSE adds, springs from a people who has always shown to history his strong will of defending his freedom, his dignity, and his unshakable capacity of taking up all challenges and of winning over adversity.

Yesterday, during a memorable day of national solidarity, the dictatorial regime which financed the treacherous aggression of Qafsah, received the most lashing answer to its hysterical pretensions.

For the Arab language daily AS-SABAH, the aggression perpetrated in Qafsah is a real alarm signal, not only for Tunisia, but also for the Arab-Islamic world that these events should prompt to distrust to Al-Qadhdhafi's regime which has just shown its real identity by asserting itself as a regime based on aggression.

AUTONOMY TALKS CONCLUDE WITHOUT 'DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT'

TA012220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The latest round of the autonomy talks has ended. There was no dramatic announcement, nor was there any unusual progress. There was, however, no retreat either. The announcement was routine. The heads of delegations will meet again in order to deal with and formulate the model to be agreed on by all sides. Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent, has followed the autonomy talks over the last few days and the time has come for interim conclusions.

[Schiffer] This time they spoke about substance. The three heads of delegations emphasized in their remarks that the eighth [as heard] round of the talks will be remembered as the beginning of detailed negotiations about the authority to be given to the autonomy institutions. Dr Yosef Burg said: The further we advance in the talks, the more substantive and pointed the problems become. The prime minister of Egypt, Dr Mustafa Khalil, reiterated the need to achieve comprehensive peace in the area. U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz said: This is my first appearance as the head of the U.S. delegation and I have come to stress the U.S. determination and commitment to being a full partner in the peace process. We have discussed the substantive problems. We have reached an agreement on several significant issues and we have reduced our differences. We have reached a delicate, critical stage and we must continue with the process. And this is what will be done: the heads of the three delegations will, as stated, meet this month with the aim of accelerating the pace of the negotiations.

The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks says that the deliberations will be accelerated by establishing working groups in the different fields. Which fields? The only example given was economics. It may be assumed that working groups in other fields will be established, such as the problem of the land in the territories, water resources and legislation.

The delegations are leaving here with the feeling that in the next few months the U.S. mediator will make an effort directed at advancing the process for establishing autonomy. This round was mainly held behind the scenes. The words and the statement by the parties involved are no longer necessary if they really mean to come to an agreement. There are 4 months left for this.

Joint Statement Issued

TA011235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The latest round of autonomy negotiations have ended in Herzliyya amid signs of progress, David Essing reports.

[Essing] Negotiators Burg, Khalil and Linowitz all spoke of progress in this round of talks. The three delegation heads expressed confidence that agreement on autonomy will be reached in the future. Israel's delegation leader, Yosef Burg, read this joint statement at today's plenary session:

[Begin Burg recording] All three delegations agreed that they will compile a mutually agreeable list of powers and responsibilities to be exercised by the self-governing authority administrative council, in parentheses, pursuant to the Camp David accords. During intensive discussions, tentative understanding was reached among the parties on a number of issues. In order to reach rapid agreement, it is necessary to accelerate the negotiations. It was therefore agreed that the working groups on powers and responsibilities would meet an accelerated and intensified schedule.

It is further agreed that the working groups on powers and responsibilities shall establish a subgroup on economic issues and such other subgroups as may be deemed necessary by the three heads of delegations to deal with the areas on which future consideration is required. The plenary expressed its satisfaction with the substantial work and innovative recommendations of the working group on election modalities. It directed the election modalities working group to state the areas of agreement and, where no agreement has been reached, to define the respective positions of the parties. In the latter case, the plenary directed the working group to present to the plenary, where possible, a range of options for resolutions of each outstanding issue. [end recording]

[Essing] Three autonomy negotiators will meet again this month. The details have yet to be worked out. And Ambassador Sol Linowitz, at a news conference a few minutes ago, says he sees no prospect of his presenting an American model on autonomy in the future. This is David Essing at the autonomy negotiations in Herzliyya.

Egyptian Autonomy Delegation Departs

TA011308 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Egyptian delegation has already left Israel. The delegation is taking a basket of fruit for the Jewish Arbor Day, a present from the students of the (Evelina) de Rothschild school in Jerusalem, to the Jews of Cairo.

Linowitz Departs for Riyadh

TA011506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] U.S. Envoy Sol Linowitz has said that the next meeting of the heads of the autonomy delegations will take place in Europe this month. He told our correspondent, Dan Eshel, that the location of the meeting has not yet been decided. Sol Linowitz met with the prime minister this afternoon and Mr Begin expressed his satisfaction with the talks. The U.S. delegation left for Riyadh, the capital of Saudia Arabia, this afternoon.

Tamir on Autonomy Talks

TA011607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir interviewed by Razi Barqa'i; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Tamir] In my opinion, this meeting clearly ended in a positive manner. This is the first meeting held after the implementation of normalization and the application of peace with the opening of the Israeli-Egyptian borders. It was held at the end of over 7 months of talks. If at the end of such a meeting the autonomy that should be established for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip begins to appear more and more concrete in the eyes of the three parties, then this is a very important achievement, especially when these results were gained together with Israeli adherence and faithfulness to the true interpretation of the Camp David agreements.

[Question] According to what criteria will the ministerial committees be set up?

[Answer] The chairmen of the committees, certainly consulting with their delegations, will gradually determine a series of concrete subjects that should be dealt with. This will not necessarily move from easy to difficult subjects--in some cases it may be just the opposite. Then, if a minister participates in these committees--there will probably be a minister and experts sitting on such committees from all three sides and with prepared material in front of them--and a subject is discussed, then each party will present its position and an agreed solution may or may not be reached on the subject.

[Question] Let us take, for example, the water and land issue which is a subject of substantive differences of opinion between the parties. How will such a subject be worked out in such a committee?

[Answer] If this subject is worked out in a special committee, or in an economic committee, and if, as may well happen, one or more ministers on each side are entrusted with this subject, these ministers will then come together with the professional experts after a detailed and meticulous investigation of the problems involved in the possible solutions. The material will be put on the table and the subject will be intensively discussed--they may sit for days and days on end--until solved.

[Question] Minister Tamir, you ultimately speak of a wedding without the bridegroom's participation. I understand that Linowitz met with Palestinians. What is his impression, and how do you see the chances for a future cooption of Palestinians in the talks?

[Answer] If none of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, for which the autonomy is intended, lend a hand, the autonomy will not be established. The autonomy will be established only if people are involved. On this subject we have been repeatedly told: Please adopt positions that will make this issue more attractive for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. At this stage things are still conducted without them.

[Question] How do you make this issue more attractive for them? Do you, for example, agree that the security issue be deposited both in the hands of the IDF and in the hands of the local policing force?

[Answer] No, I would surely not say a word about the security issue. As far as I am concerned the security issue is entirely Israeli and this will surely be the last sphere in which we will reduce our demands, even in the very least, in order to make the autonomy more attractive for anyone.

Extension of Talks Expected

TA031220 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Feb 80 p 13 TA

[By Shmu'el Segev]

[Excerpts] The eighth [as published] round of the autonomy talks, held on the ministerial level, ended last Friday at the Herzliyya Dan Accadia Hotel on a more optimistic note than it had opened. Even though no "breakthrough" was achieved, there was no stalemate in the lengthy and tedious process of advancing toward implementing autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The meeting ended with a joint Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. determination to accelerate the talks in an effort to reach an agreement as close as possible to the target date of May, 1980.

A senior U.S. diplomat remarked in this context: "The very fact that the two parties laid their cards on the table so openly is, in itself, an achievement because it helped create an atmosphere of mutual trust, without which an agreement is impossible.

Nevertheless, senior sources in the U.S. delegation said on Friday that there is no doubt that there is no practical possibility of reaching agreement this coming May, and it would be necessary to extend the negotiations by a few months. These sources also said that expediting the talks and establishing new additional working committees would be necessary if Egypt is to prove to the Arab world that the time has not been spent in vain and that the delays in the process of establishing the autonomy are more linked to objective difficulties than any party's procrastination tricks.

On the other hand, a senior Israeli source noted that the extention of the negotiations is "a must" in light of the refusal of the Palestinians in the territories to join the talks. He said that, in his talks with King Husayn in London as well as in his conversations with Palestinian personalities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, ambassador Linowitz was convinced that at this stage the Palestinians have no inclination to join the autonomy talks. This fact is also a delaying factor, because even if an agreement is reached, the body to be given the powers of self-administration in the territories will not yet have been found.

Burg Reviews Progress of Autonomy

TA031903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] At the end of today's cabinet session there was a report by the head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks about what was achieved at the Accadia [Hotel] meeting and the exchanges of words between the ministers on the Hebron murder affair. Here is Razi Barqay:

At the session, Minister Burg levelled criticism at certain phenomena in the work of the committee he heads, without mentioning the names of the ministers involved in the affair. He said: We are now entering into a delicate stage in the negotiations and in view of the experience of the past, I must propose to the prime minister that he reexamine the manner in which the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs is functioning, its work procedures, its competition and the way its positions are explained. I am not, Dr Burg took the trouble to explain, referring to the work of the spokesman, Dan Patir. There were hints of criticism, but the Cabinet is not holding a debate. The Cabinet also heard from Dr Burg that he and his counterparts, Khalil and Linowitz, will meet in one of the European capitals this week.

Burg Comments on Autonomy Team

TA040738 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[By David Landau]

[Text] Chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg told the Cabinet yesterday that he "reserved the right to make proposals regarding the composition and the working procedures of the ministerial autonomy team." Burg spoke of the "information aspect" of the committee's work--and noted pointedly that he was not referring to spokesman Dan Patir.

Informed sources said Burg was primarily referring to Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. Tamir's intensive behind-the-scenes contacts with newsmen during sessions of the autonomy talks sometimes aroused Burg's displeasure.

Tamir is sometimes depicted in the media as the most resourceful Israeli negotiator, whose ideas and formulations saved the talks from floundering.

During the recent autonomy session in Herzliyya last week, Tamir was the only negotiator who--to Burg's chagrin--suggested that perhaps Burg should not deal alone with U.S. Envoy Sol Linowitz and Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil. In the event, Burg co-opted Tamir onto the limited top-level group. Tamir's weekend radio interview summing up the talks was not coordinated in advance with Burg. There was also some momentary tension last Thursday between Burg and negotiator Ari'el Sharon who, according to some sources, threatened to walk out of the talks.

Burg told the Cabinet that the "sensitive stage of the negotiations" and the weighty issues now under consideration might move him to make proposals for changes in the work of the team. Prime Minister Menahem Begin said the Cabinet would discuss that issue at a future meeting. Tamir's spokesman declined to comment last night.

DAVAR Comments on Negotiations

TA011357 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Feb 80 p 3 TA

[Editor-in-Chief Hana Zemer commentary: "Begin Is Intentionally Isolating Egypt"]

[Text] Behind the courteous smiles and cordial words exchanged at the Accadia Hotel between Egyptian visitors and their Israeli hosts lies no little tension. This does not only concern the autonomy talks--there is something "heavy" in the air on the Egyptian side: Anxiety, resentment--a feeling that is expressed in private conversations that Israel does not sufficiently appreciate the political price Egypt is paying for this peace and does not understand the significance of Egypt's isoltation in the Arab and Muslim world, and gradually, in the African world as well.

One member of the group yesterday expressed the opinion that "Mr Begin is purposely intensifying Egypt's isolation." Asked on what this opinion is based, he said that declarations and steps were always timed in such a way as to be harmful to Egypt.

Even minor gestures Egypt wanted, and which were promised by Israel, were effected in ways that defeated their purposes, the Egyptians say. They mention the release of prisoners as an example. The intention was to free Palestinian political prisoners. But in fact, those freed were mainly Egyptian criminals. Cairo's desire is to prove that it is not only acting in its own interests, for its own personal good. Furthermore Egypt's need to refute accusations of this nature--that are heard throughout the entire Arab world--have met with no help or understanding from Israel.

The political echelon in the Egyptian group has come to attend this round of talks with the spirit of resolute determination. Not, heaven forbid, that they want a crisis, or are even ready for one. They, too,realize that this is a one-way road and the distance we have already covered is too great to turn back now. But they are not in a mood to make concessions where the autonomy is concerned. Concessions are possible on the procedure of the talks, or regarding the discussion framework or new technical approaches suggested by Ambassador Sol Linowitz, but not on the contents.

They no longer talk of a linkage [last word in English] between the autonomy and normalization. But there is repeated mention of the contention that normalization must proceed "gradually and cautiously." The emphasis is on caution, and there is a note of fear in this emphasis. There are hints that the intellectual circles that shape public opinion in Egypt are not happy with the deal whereby Egypt bought Sinai and Israel in exchange for the Arab world. No one will say so out loud, but there is a distinct fear for Egypt's internal stability.

The official and unofficial members of the group--the latter mainly journalists--contend that minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, is not only the faithful exponent of "Egyptian public opinion," he is also utterly faithful to President as-Sadat's line. They laugh at the official Israeli assertion that President as-Sadat rebuked Dr Ghali following his numerous meetings with the press in Aswan.

Nobody can tell how the differences on the nature of the autonomy will be overcome. The Americans do not know either. Everyone is anxious that there should be momentum, [last word in English] that a deadlock in the talks be prevented, that the prevailing sensitive atmosphere surrounding upcoming elections in the U.S. should somehow be bridged. All of Sol Linowitz' attempts yesterday at bridging the gap between Egypt and Israel dwelt on the nature of the discussions, not on the nature of their content.

The straw they are clinging to in the meantime is the proposal of "Gaza first." So far there is no bride, nor bridegroom--only the marriage broker. He thinks that he knows how the bride feels (meaning the people of Gaza), but in fact he only knows here parents, and it is doubtful whether she will listen to them. In any event Ambassador Linowitz certainly did not obtain the impression--in his talk with Rashad ash-Shawwa this week--that Gaza is eager for a separate agreement. The Israeli bridegroom is in no rush to get to the altar either for that matter. But still, this is probably a proposal that will be reverted too.

Some people say that Ambassador Linowitz' talk with King Husayn in London left him more optimistic then he was previously. But there are a great many "buts" and "ifs." Everyone has the feeling that they are all in the same boat, but there is no rudder or compass.

What happens if there is no autonomy agreement? "Things will be very bad," the Egyptians say. "We shall uphold the commitments signed by us to the letter. But if the peace remains a separate peace it will not take root." They hint that in that case President as-Sadat will be in a difficult situation," that there will be people resigning in the top leadership.

"Mr Begin is an intelligent man. It is inconceivable that he should fail to understand Egypt's position and the significance of the settlements and of the talk of using state lands in the territories. We will be the ones to suffer from this, as will the peace process as well." And these were the mildest expressions heard yesterday in the corridors of the Accadia Hotel

NORMALIZATION TEAM HOLDS MEETING, APPROVES JOINT COMMITTEE

TA031835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Israeli normalization team, headed by the defense minister met this evening and approved the establishment of a special joint Israeli-Egyptian committee containing three Egyptian officers and three Israeli. This committee will be headed by the Egyptian commander of intelligence, (Labis Shurab), and Maj Gen Avraham Tamir. The team has been told that the work of painting and remolding is being completed in the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

SINAI SUPERVISION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED NEXT WEEK

TA031029 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[Text] Next week Egypt will sign the Sinai supervision agreement after it settles wording problems with the United States, problems which Cairo considers significant because they are connected to issues pertaining to the Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai. [paragraph continues]

This was reported yesterday to the HA'ARETZ correspondent by representatives of the Israeli delegation now in Cairo, headed by Maj Gen Avraham Tahir and Brig Gen Efrayim Poran.

According to this explanation, the postponement of the supervision agreement signing is not totally Egypt's fault, since it was not the source of the procrastination. Egypt claims that had Israel forwarded the memorandum of understanding with the U.S. administration regarding the supervision and the establishment of the international force in time, this matter would have been concluded long ago. Instead, the memorandum was transferred from Israel to the United States, which sent it to Egypt only 2 days prior to Defense Minister Weizman's latest visit to Cairo.

Major General Tamir said that after Egypt finishes studying the subject and after several issues of working, which Egypt regards as vital, are settled, there is no doubt that the agreement would be signed. The delay in the signing has caused no delay in the supervision of activities in the field. The United States has already begun reconnaissance flights and observation and supervision activity in the two areas by the canal. In addition to this, the joint Israeli-Egyptian observation activity in the buffer zone is also proceeding.

KHALIL HOPES COUNTRIES WILL OVERCOME 'PSYCHOLOGICAL ALIENATION'

TA011333 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 11 TA

[By Shmu'el Segev]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil is to submit a bill to the Egyptian Parliament abolishing the economic boycott against Israel, thus paving the way to the establishment of normal commercial and economic ties between the two countries.

In a special conversation with MA'ARIV yesterday, Dr Khalil said that Egypt would inform the UN Secretariat of its resignation from various international agreements discriminating against Israel after the Egyptian Parliament has passed the bill.

He expressed the hope that, with the bill's passage, normal commercial relations would be established to the mutual benefit of both countries and that Egypt and Israel would overcome the "psychological alienation" that still divides the two peoples.

He also said that he views his present position as prime minister as a "holy mission" aimed at achieving a comprehensive agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors. According to Khalil, Dr Burg explained that despite the Muslim reawakening that can be felt in several Arab countries the political weight of religion in Egypt had not risen. Thus, Khalil said, Egypt would not allow the establishment of a religious party like the NRP and the other religious parties in Israel. "We separate state and religion and we can therefore see no place for a religious party in the framework of the Egyptian political establishment," Khalil said.

BEGIN DISCUSSES ISLAMIC, SOVIET THREAT

TA032059 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2022 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 3 Feb--This evening Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that there are now voices in Europe and the United States saying that in view of the regrettable incidents in Iran and Afghanistan, Israel must make concessions which will help the West in its relations with revolutionary Islam.

"In the name of Israel, I say the opposite," the prime minister added. "Just because of revolutionary Islam and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Israel should be stronger and more cautious than ever."

Mr Begin, who was speaking to members of the bonds delegation in the Jerusalem Knesset building, emphasized that "if Israel agrees to concessions on the matter of Judaea and Samaria over and beyond the Camp David agreement, it will create a corridor which will lead to a Palestinian state which will be very, very dangerous for Israel."

The prime minister recalled that the PLO had praised the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and crowned the Islamic revolution in Iran with the title "sister of the Palestinian revolution." "Must we agree to create a mini-Afghanistan here and put our homes and citizens' lives in danger?" Mr Begin asked and pointed at the increased Soviet presence in Syria, Iraq, Libya and southern Yemen. "The free world should know," Mr Begin stated, "that it has a firm ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel, and so it must be strong."

The prime minister concluded by stating that there is only one flag over Jerusalem, the blue and white flag, and the members of the bonds reacted to this with stormy applause.

At the beginning of his remarks, the prime minister disclosed that representatives of the Foreign Ministry delegation who had returned from Egypt today had informed him that they had held "successful, fruitful talks" with their counterparts in Egypt and had formed the impression that a living reality of implementation of the second stage of the peace agreement with Egypt was being created--the normalization stage.

ELON MORE EVACUATION COMPLETED; RESIDENTS RESETTLED

TA040554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The army last night completed the evacuation of the Elon More settlers. The buildings at Elon More were also dismantled and are to be reassembled today on the near-by site at Jabal al-Kabir.

CABINET DISCUSSES HEBRON MURDER, CONSIDERS ZIONIST REACTION

TA031418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Today the defense minister reported to the Cabinet about the murder of the yeshiva student in Hebron and about the efforts being made to capture the murderer. Our correspondent, Razi Barqay, says that several ministers demanded that the Cabinet should consider an appropriate Zionist reaction, as they phrased it. Among other things, Ministers Burg and Sharon proposed considering settling Jews in the apartments in the town now vacant, which were abandoned after the [word indistinct] events. Minister Hammer proposed adding another 1,000 apartments to Qiryat Arba'. No decision was made and the prime minister said that the matter would be discussed at the next session.

Undecided on Budget Cuts

TA031420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has ended its session without, for the moment, having decided on the matter of budget cuts. It was decided not to alter the framework of the budget nor the Defense Ministry budget. A ministerial committee will be established which will propose a 6 percent cut in the budgets of all the ministries apart from the Defense Ministry, and will deal with the special problems of housing, settlement and project renewal.

The committee will be headed by the prime minister and will include members of the economic minicabinet and Simha Ehrlich. Our correspondent, Gid'on Zelinger, says that at the end of the Cabinet session all the ministers said they were satisfied with the decision, but they expressed doubts as to whether it would be possible to keep to the budgetary framework. It appears that the solution will be to use the budget's reserves, although these are, in any event, limited. In the views of economists in the Bank of Israel, this will lead to a budgetary crisis within 6 months.

ECONOMIC MINICABINET FAILS TO DECIDE ON BUDGET

TA030930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The meeting of the economic minicabinet apparently ended without a vote on any draft resolution. It was impossible to reach an agreement and the budget distribution was therefore transferred to the Cabinet plenary.

Our correspondent, Gid'on Zelinger, says that the minicabinet decided not to make a decision because such a decision would have caused a confrontation in the Cabinet plenum. Our correspondent believes that no compromise solution will be found by the Cabinet either, and the intervention of Mr Begin or a limited ministerial committee may be needed to reconcile the parties' positions.

SHARON'S AIDE CONFIRMS LAND PURCHASES IN WEST BANK

TA011255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Minister Sharon's aide said that all the deals for the purchase of land in Judaea and Samaria were legal and proper and that there was public supervision over them. Uri Bar-on said that it was true that land was bought near Rujayb village even after the Supreme Court decided to evacuate the settlers from Elon More. But in his opinion this was not to be regarded as a violation of the decision. He also denied that money was transferred from the Agriculture Ministry to finance Gush Emunim activities.

Officials in the Himanuta Company, which deals with land purchases in Judaea and Samaria, have confirmed that about 100 dunams have recently been bought near Rujayb village at 100,000 Israeli pounds per dunam. This price is much higher than that in the market. Senior officials in the company say that nonprofessional people acted as agents in these deals and this was why the prices were so high.

Sharon Comments on Land Deals

TA031632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has informed the prime minister that all the land deals in Judaea and Samaria were made legally and this, according to him, contradicts the gossip of an unimportant member of the Knesset. Our correspondent, Razi Barqay, reports that Minister Sharon sent a sharp letter to the prime minister protesting the lies, as he phrased it, which some of the Likud members are spreading about this matter. The minister of agriculture says that those Likud members went beyond the boundaries of nerve and vulgarity a long time ago, and that instead of Menahem Begin stopping them, he is negotiating with them. Minister Sharon also wrote to the prime minister that it is important that the issue [the land deals] be kept secret and not become common gossip, because the land deals are facing cancellation. He expects the prime minister to act as soon as possible on this matter.

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST ANSWERS JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

GF040955 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 80 GF

["First Part" of text of press conference given in Kabul by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost--date not given]

[Text] At the beginning of the press conference Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost expressed his great pleasure at receiving the correspondents in Kabul. He said he hoped they will enjoy their stay in Kabul and wished them good health. He added: Your visit to Kabul during this new stage of the Sawr Revolution is very important. Your meetings with Afghan officials will give you the opportunity to gather information about our country and portray a true and not a misleading image of it to your masses. Please ask your questions.

Question from the TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: Are there contacts between your government and the Indian Government?

Answer: You have undoubtedly read the papers here and are aware that, following the commencement of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, the new government of Afghanistan initiated contacts in all possible ways with various countries and governments. Regarding India, we say that we have good relations with it. These relations will be expanded in the future to serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries. Cooperation brings us closer than ever before. (?From the first day) our policy has been based on the (?principle) which says that we must strengthen our relations with India. Our relations with India are not only continuing but are also expanding.

As you know, congratulatory messages have been sent by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council chairman and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of India. The messages expressed profound hope that cooperation with India will be expanded. Such cooperation serves the interests of the governments of the two countries.

Question from the All-India Radio correspondent: What, specifically, is the role of the Soviet armed forces in Afghanistan?

Answer: I have answered this question both at home and abroad. I have explained this matter.

As you know, we took part in the Security Council and UN General Assembly sessions. In these sessions I explained to all that the sole aim of the presence of the limited Soviet armed forces in Afghanistan is to assist the armed forces and masses of Afghanistan in repulsing external threats to our national independence and sovereignty. These forces play no role in the country's internal affairs. They do not interfere in the functions of the state and Government of Afghanistan. The presence of these forces is limited. They will withdraw from Afghanistan.

I repeat that the (?continued presence) of these forces is based on the request of the various governments of Afghanistan, including the new government. The number of these forces is very small. They have come to Afghanistan to assist us in staving off external dangers and threats to Afghanistan. After the cause of the (?danger) is removed, the forces will leave Afghan territory.

Question from the TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: To return to my previous question, Mrs Indira Gandhi has declared different stands on the aituation in Afghanistan. What is your view on this matter?

Answer: I have read Mrs Indira Gandhi's remarks, and (?found) that all her statements include one demand, that made by the Indian representative at the United Nations. I believe that Indian External Affairs Minister (Naipul Narsiman) has made the same demand in the Indian parliament. Mrs Gandhi said that the presence of the limited Soviet forces is due to the fact that Afghanistan was facing external threats, particularly from the borders with Pakistan where--inside Pakistani territory--a number to terrorists and criminal murderers are being trained with the assistance of various states. We believe that such [words indistinct].

Question from the TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: Can you throw any light on the role of [word indistinct] the United States in preparing and sending arms to Pakistan, and on China's activity in this matter?

Answer: Yes. I do not know whether you have read my speeches at the Security Council and the UN General Assembly or not. I have explained this matter at the United Nations and at other forums and on other occasions.

The shipment of large quantities of arms by the United States, or any other quarter, conflicts with the strengthening of peace and stability in the area. I have declared at the United Nations and elsewhere that the (?stabilization) of Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan and India conflicts with the sending of forces to Pakistan. Such a conduct will endanger peace in the area (?in the long run).

The United States, China and a number of other countries have declared that they are equipping Pakistan with advanced and sophisticated weapons. The world knows full well that these [word indistinct] will supply arms to Pakistan, in addition to other aid, including training centers for aggressors.

Question from the TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: I have another question related to the previous one: Do you want to face these actions by pursuing a common policy with India?

Answer: I have explained this matter and said that we do not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of others. We shall not threaten any other state. In return, we have categorically declared that we wish to have good relations and cooperation with all countries, and especially with neighboring states. At the same time, we cannot defend a (?thesis) that endangers peace and stability in the area. Hence, we shall always remain vigilant and seek to carry out actions that safeguard our country's security and independence.

I believe that all states of the area must think about the (?schemes) and plots hatched by well-known imperialist and reactionary states against peace and stability in the region. All these states must think about foiling such conspiratorial schemes.

KARMAL APPEAL ON SABOTEURS, AGRICULTURE

GF011050 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 GF

["First Part" of text of appeal made by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on Afghan radio and television on 30 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear citizens, brothers and sisters: We have truly and sincerely pledged ourselves to tell you, good citizens and toilers, all the facts in a spirit of frankness and friendship.

I wish to talk to you about the problems, difficulties and pressing and important matters that the valiant and toiling people of Afghanistan and our honorable men and women face. These problems and matters are linked to the future of our beloved homeland and our future generations. We must study and decide how best to overcome these problems, resolve the important pressing and complicated problems, successfully achieved our historic tasks, and provide conditions for peaceful work in the country.

We have no doubt that we shall triumph and succeed, God willing and thanks to the will of the courageous Afghan people, and with the assistance of the liberating forces of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on the basis of the unity of the party, state, army and people, and thanks to the great, sincere and fraternal assistance extended by the Soviet unit and all patriotic and progressive anti-imperialist forces, as well as with the help of the true and oppressed Muslims of the world. Everyone knows, however, that victory is not automatic. To achieve success in our struggle against the Afghanistan's enemies and imperialism's stooges, lackeys and gangs, we must first of all unite all our forces and energies, consolidate our unity and safeguard our patriotism.

The first and principal condition for achieving success is for every citizen to work diligently and tirelessly. We must end as soon as possible the fratricide and the aggressions by the enemies of the country's freedom and independence. We must eradicate the anarchy and all clashes within the country, defend the noble goals of the Sawr Revolution, and improve the economic and social conditions of every family, peasants, worker, professional, teacher, employee, merchant and toiler in the homeland so that every citizen will feel free and safe in his home and country.

Every citizen of the homeland and every member of our party faces the major task of serving the people, striving to raise their standard of living and working for economic progress. I inform you that your state has sufficient quantities of the people's basic commodities, which have been placed at our disposal by the Soviet Union, the close friend of the Afghan people, and other friends of Afghanistan. The question is: Why are there shortages of vital commodities and basic needs in the markets, cities and villages? Why are the prices so high? It is because the murderers, terrorists, saboteurs, highwaymen, traitors to the homeland and imperialist agents--as well as others who have been misled by false and deceptive propaganda--are deliberately obstructing the transport of basic commodities to urban and rural areas.

What should we do to guarantee the distribution of basic commodities and their sale in the shops and markets while at the same time insuring that prices are not increased? The resistance of these murderers, highwaymen and agents of imperialism who are obstructing the transport of commodities and needs to the cities and rural areas must be crushed. Security must be established in the country. Not a single shot should be heard in our dear homeland, Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT DESIRES FRIENDSHIP WITH MUSLIM PEOPLES

LD022219 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0630 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] With regard to the unity and friendship of the toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan with the Islamic countries and peace-loving forces, our relations with the evolution of the revolution have been strengthened. With the success of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, the grounds have been prepared so that our religious and fighting people can (?stretch) the hands of sincerity and friendship to the Muslims and peace-loving forces and thus give strength to the progressive forces of the world.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], which is the expression of the good will of the Muslim people of Afghanistan, has embarked on a series of initiatives to strengthen the friendship between the Muslim nations further, and in particular between the neighboring Muslim countries of Iran and Pakistan. Through announcements, speeches and messages of sincere friendship, the DRA has shown its readiness, on behalf of the Muslim people of Afghanistan, to eliminate any misunderstandings [instigated by] the colonialists [word indistinct] and imperialists under the leadership of the U.S. imperialism, and (?to discuss matters of interest).

However, if the wishes of the Muslim people of the region differ with the mean plans of U.S. imperialism, or with the provocations of China and international reaction, the United States and its allies, given their historical experience, will misuse the unity of the people and their resolute determination to put their own extensive and (?deceptive) plans into practice.

U.S. imperialism, in the course of the Islamic nation's conference in Islamabad, by way of its [word indistinct] organization tried to show itself to be the defender of Islam. But underneath, with dark, discriminating plans, the United States is trampling on the rights of thousands of Muslims in the Middle East.

Now that the Muslim people of Afghanistan and Iran have eliminated the executioners from their countries, the United States is putting out cowardly propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan and is planning sanctions against Iran. They are giving military training to their lackeys and are sending them in waves for the purposes of destroying our country. (?This is their nature and their defense of Islam). Fortunately, our Muslim people and the people of the world have understood the real nature of U.S. imperialism and their Chinese consultants.

POLICE COMMANDER RECEIVES RETURNING STUDENTS

LD022151 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 02 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In celebrating the return of police students to Afghanistan after completing their studies in the USSR, a meeting was arranged this afternoon by the general police head office at the academy of police. At the start of this meeting 'Abdol Samad Azhar, the general commander of police, congratulated the new police colleagues on their successful completion of studies in the friendly USSR, and said:

It is a proud moment that you police colleagues have returned to our dear country at a time when the bloodthirsty Amin and his fascist band have been eliminated and the Sawr Revolution has entered a new successful phase of its evolution.

The general commander of police added: At this stage of the evolution of the Sawr Revolution, your duties are very grave and important. You are at the service of the oppressed and suffering people who have seen a great many cruelties and hardships at the hands of the criminal and inhuman actions of the dark band of Amin. One cannot just trust you because of revolutionary claims and talks. We must prove in practice that today, a real national and democratic government has been established in our country. We are all at the service of our people.

The general commander of the police thanked the USSR for its genuine aid to our friendly country, for providing an opportunity for the youths of our country, and expressed the wish for the continuation of such genuine and fruitful aids.

In return several staff members and students of the general police head office made speeches which showed preparedness and promised sacrifices in accomplishing their grave responsibilities in defense of, and service to the people.

KARMAL, PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVE APPOINTMENTS

LD021638 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and the approval of Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the following appointments have been made:

'Abdol Ra'uf Bainama [former head of Radio Afghanistan], Mr Mohammad Seddiq Farhang and Jailani Bakhtari have been appointed as consultants to the prime minister's office, at above-average incremental pay scales.

Prof 'Adol Hai Habibi has been appointed as a consultant to the Ministry of Culture and Information, at above-average incremental pay scale.

PRIME MINISTER SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

LD021602 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a get-well message to the leader of our brother country, his eminence Imam Khomeyni, to Tehran.

KARMAL ASKS FOR ROAD GUARDS, RECOGNIZES PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

GF021400 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 GF

[Second and last part of text of appeal made by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on Afghan radio and television on 30 January]

[Text] Dear citizens, hard-working youth of Afghanistan. I am addressing you on behalf of the party and on behalf of the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I ask you to form--under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, under the supervision of government departments, and with the assistance of the armed forces and your homeland's security forces--units of volunteers to resist the murderers, saboteurs and thieves, so as to guard the roads, bridges and passes as well as cars and convoys, and valiantly defend roads, villages and rural areas and your homeland's honor and dignity.

Honorable citizens, brothers and sisters, spring is approaching. It is the duty of every toiler for the homeland to assist in reaping the good and abundant agricultural crops. We thank Almighty God for helping us this year and blessing us with heavy rain followed by prosperity.

Our important and vital duty is to guard and cultivate our good and fertile land in season. Your government has sufficient quantities of seed grain and excellent cotton seed, as well as sufficient quantities of commodities. We also have tractors and agricultural machinery. We are prepared to place at the disposal of our dear toiling peasants seed, fertilizer, and agricultural tools and machinery and, when necessary, money as well.

The government has decided to increase in the next year, 1359 [beginning 21 March 1980], the purchasing price of cotton by 20 percent, and the price of beetroot by 30 percent. The government also guarantees to place at the disposal of cotton and beetroot farmers who did not plant wheat the necessary quantitites of wheat for their food consumption at cheap concession prices.

Party and government departments and organizations throughout the country, in cooperation with the patriotic peasants, will transport seed and fertilizer to the villages. However, the people must also assist bravely so that counterrevolutionaries, bandits, murderers and imperialist lackeys will not be able to obstruct the transport of seed and fertilizer.

Dear citizens, you are aware that a number of landowners in various parts of the country have fled. Their land remains, not owned by anyone. They embarked on this action either as a result of misleading reactionary and imperialist propaganda or in order to save their lives and out of fear of the tyranny, oppression and harassment of Hafizollah Amin, the spy for U.S. imperialism, and his criminal gang. Also, a number of landowners were killed by the murderer Amin and his butchers. I ask you to cultivate all the land which is now not owned by anyone. The government will assist those landowners who return to the homeland and their heirs. In other words, we must not leave the smallest piece of arable land uncultivated.

Toiling farmers and landowners, the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan legally recognizes your right to own your land. The government will soon organize and issue official documents on this matter and will (?begin) to implement the law on land-related affairs. The government will organize documents on ownership of surplus land within the framework defined for the cultivation of land. The legal right of peasants and landowners to own land, the right to transfer the land to heirs and partners, and the purchase and sale of land will be guaranteed by this legislation.

The responsible quarters in the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will, with the cooperation of citizen peasants and landowners, achieve a genuine agricultural renaissance that will serve the interests of the broad masses and will establish (?more equitable) relations with the toiling farmers, meeting their legal needs and demands.

Toiling workers and peasants, professionals and traders of Afghanistan, I ask you and every patriotic individual, wherever you may be, to carry out your work proudly, confidently and surely and assist with all loyalty and sincerity in the transport and sale of the necessary goods and commodities greatly needed by your brothers, sisters, mothers and children. Do not heed and do not be deceived by the treacherous propaganda and lies of the enemies of Afghanistan. The state will guarantee your security and freedom.

Honorable clergymen and men of religion, I ask you to pray to God almighty every day for the people's happiness and to defend the freedom and independence of your beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Brothers and sisters, consolidate your unity and revolutionary (?path). Thwart and foil the subversive activities of the murderers, bandits, terrorists, traitors and agents of imperialism.

Long live Afghanistan free and independent, democratic and united! The toiling people of Afghanistan are triumphant and dignified and will continue to be triumphant and dignified through our reliance on God. The internal and foreign enemies of Afghanistan will ultimately be eliminated. God grant success.

EDUCATION MINISTER SEES 'ENCOURAGING RESPONSE' TO POLICIES

LD041055 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 80 p 11 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Afghan Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad in Kabul: "An Enormous Task: Literacy"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 23 January--"The effort we must make is enormous," Anahita Ratebzad said. "Revolutionary slogans put out by radio, television and the press will not be enough to accomplish it. Moreover the television only broadcasts in Kabul and, although it is possible to receive radio broadcasts throughout the country, most people are too poor to have a radio. We can only succeed through a movement involving the entire people. We must mobilize all the national, democratic and intellectual forces. We must go beyond just the party's forces and penetrate deep into the masses to make them understand how much enrichment and happiness study will bring them."

Respecting Traditions

"We must not be over-assertive but must respect traditions and customs and show that they do not rule out progress. We are living in an Islamic country. It is up to us to draw support from the progressive aspects of Islam.

"As far as believers are concerned, could there be a better argument in favor of learning to read than showing them how much better they will pray and how much better they will practice their faith if they are able to read the Koran and write its verses?

"In that way we will be able to progress slowly but surely. Although I do not think it can all be done in a day, I am very optimistic about the results. Through his voluntarism and brutality Amin convinced many Muslims that school was impious. We will convince them that it serves the interests of the individual and the nation without going against religion."

Anahita Ratebzad admits that it will be more difficult for the women.

"We will have to convince them that they can learn if they want to. However, we will also have to convince their fathers, husbands and brothers. We are counting a great deal on the help of the Democratic Women's Organization, which is now gaining a strong foothold in rural districts.

"Children's education also requires urgent reforms. There has been a heavy drain on cadres owing to Amin's fierce repression. New cadres will have to be trained. The socialist countries, especiallt the USSR, are helping by opening up their universities. We also need new school books in Dari, Pashto, Persian, Uzbek and Turkmen. We must reintroduce ideas of patriotism, democracy, and international solidarity which were absent from our education and," Anahita Ratebzad repeated, "this is a national task.

"We are appealing to all those who can help us. We do not care whether they studied in the United States, France, Germany or the socialist countries. Their knowledge is Afghanistan's national wealth and must be returned to the Afghan people."

It seems that a movement is already being formed in connection with the idea of the broad national front launched by the government and about which Anahita Ratebzad talks with enthusiasm.

Several Envoys From the Rebel Zones

"Unfortunately many progressive people who could have helped build and spread this front were killed by Amin. Nonetheless the response we are receiving is encouraging. We are even witnessing a remarkable phenomenon directly connected with the recent measures taken by the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. Particularly the measure concerning the flag, following our decision to replace the red flag and allow the people themselves to choose the national emblem they want.

"Several envoys have arrived in Kabul from the rebel zones. I can give you two examples. Some came from the Paktia region in the south-east close to the border with Pakistan. This is a Pashto region and, before 27 December, was one of the regions where rebellion was strongest.

"Amin's fall pleased them. Now the groups which sent representatives say they are prepared to cooperate on the bases of the democratic, national and anti-imperialist policy laid down by Babrak Karmal.

"Another envoy came from the other side of the border, from Pakistan, where one of the most prestigious Afghan Muslim leaders has taken refuge with his whole family. I will tell you his name when the affair has been completely settled. It is being discussed, since he has also sent a representative to Karmal. I am convinced that such cases will increase in the very near future."

Anahita Ratebzad believes that rescuing Afghanistan from its cultural underdevelopment is a revolutionary political task. It means giving the people a better chance of choosing their own future. When I asked her why every effort was made to sabotage the literacy program under Amin's regime, her reply was emphatic: "Because thieves find it easier to steal in the dark than in the light."

CYPRUS DAILY INTERVIEWS VICE PRESIDENT KESHTMAND

NC031247 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 NC

[Kharavyi correspondent Tasos Angelis 30 Jan interview in Kabul with Afghan vice president Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand]

[Text] Question: What would have happened in Afghanistan without the 27 December 1978 developments?

Answer: Hafizollah Amin had made the revolution deviate from its path. The achievements of the revolution were in immediate danger. We have proof that Amin was preparing for a government coup in which sectors of the authority would have given themselves up to the counterrevolutionaries, which would have led to a victory for the reaction and turned Afghanistan into a new Chile. The foreign interference that had gone on for a long time would have turned our country into an imperialist bastion in the region. With the prompt reaction of the party's healthy forces and the help of the Soviet Union the conspiracy was averted.

The Creation of the Patriotic Front

Question: The government, the Revolutionary Council and the popular democratic party have announced their intention to promote the creation of a national patriotic front in Afghanistan. Why is it necessary to create the front?

Answer: Our country is going through the historic stage of the implementation of national/democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist changes. In achieving this goal as far as possible more popular masses must join. The popular democratic party is the vanguard revolutionary party of our country, the party of the working class. Until today there was no other organized party representing the interests of the middle class and other social levels. The creation of the front would make it possible to attract and unify the national and democratic forces, and would insure that they join the revolutionary transformation of society. The first step toward the creation of the front was to confer ministerial positions on three nonparty members who agree with our program. In the future we will bring more democratic elements into our government machinery. The front will always be under the guidance of the popular democratic party.

Economic Development

Question: How do you plan the country's economic development?

Answer: We are in a position to continue the implementation of the first 5-year economic development plan that was announced in 1978. We will only make some changes in order to respond to new conditions. We will also elaborate on 1-year plans within the 5-year plan framework.

In the first 5-year plan priority is given in the development of industry, agriculture, building and transportation. Some 50 percent of state expenditure is in industry and energy. Our goal is the creation of a national industry. Great copper deposits were discovered near Kabul. This is one of the 10 most important copper deposit areas in the world. Some $600 million to $700 million are needed to exploit these deposits. We have already signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for the development of these enormous mineral riches. When the plan is completed in 5 to 6 years, the mine will yield considerable income to Afghanistan.

Some 70 percent of the labor force of the country works in agriculture and a great part of the national income comes from it. The development of agriculture is one of our important goals. About 25 percent of our expenditures are for agriculture and the development of the second phase of the agrarian reform, once we consolidate the achievements of the first phase. We must convince the peasants to remain on their land and work hard. We have enough fertilizers, seeds and agricultural machinery to help them. We will also grant them loans and advice. All aspects of agricultural production must improve.

There are plans for new roads and thoroughfares. Transportation is one of the most difficult problems that we have to face due to the mountainous nature of our country and the lack of foundation works.

Soon we will create a big state transportation organization and with the building of thoroughfares we hope to blunt the problem. We will also seek fresh domestic sources of income.

We have a great plan to improve public health services and education, eradicate illiteracy and generally raise the living and cultural standards of our people. We know that our job is not easy. However, we rely on the fraternal support that we will have from the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union.

Foreign Policy

Question: On what principles does the new government base its foreign policy?

Answer: We follow a nonalined foreign policy with a strong anti-imperialist feeling, like Vietnam and Cuba. We pursue normal relations with all countries. In particular we wish to develop our friendly ties with the patriotic, democratic regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We give great importantce to further widening our fraternal relations with the socialist countries and, above all, with our great neighbor, the USSR.

Today we have the support of all the world freedom-loving, progressive forces. But we also have enemies. It is imperialism headed by American and Chinese chauvinism. The forces of world reaction are allied in a common front against us. Our most powerful front is for peace and progress.

On the side of Cyprus

Question: After the April Revolution Afghanistan loyally supported Cyprus at the United Nations and other international bodies in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Cypriot people for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. What is the position of your government toward our problem?

Answer: We will do whatever we can in support of the Cyprus people. We decisively condemn the imperialist interference in Cyprus' domestic affairs and we are against the invasion. Your democratic, patriotic forces will find us always by their side.

AFP REPORTS ON PRISON FOR POLITICAL DISSIDENTS

OW012304 Hong Kong AFP in English 2246 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Feb (AFP)--It is possible to visit Pol-e Charki Prison, that immense, stone-walled structure where successive regimes in Afghanistan have sent their political prisoners. It is more difficult to visit the prisoners.

The only part of Pol-e Charki open to journalists is cell block two, which housed the prisoners detained under the rule of slain strongman Hafizollah Amin. Under the new regime of Babrak Karmal, it is empty. But Soviet soldiers posted at the entrance and throughout the inner recesses of the prison, about 10 km (6 miles) east of the Afghan capital, bar access to the other blocks, and a visit becomes more like a "publicity tour."

The Soviet forces are highly visible: The troops with their AK-47 assault weapons or Kalashnikov rifles, the flat-capped officers armed with heavy revolvers. A Soviet half-track is stationed near the entranceway, a machine-gun mounted heavy tank sits near one of the blocks barred to reporters, and an anti-aircraft cannon is seen near one of the prison walls. Although journalists can get an official pass to visit cell block two, their every step is dogged by a Soviet soldier--sullen, silent and watchful.

Afghan authorities explain that the block used to house some 2,500 prisoners at the same time. They were kept five and six in small cells or by the hundreds in large units. About 20 prisoners were taken out to the countryside and executed each night, only to be replaced in the cells by more the next day, the authorities say. The inmates lived under conditions of unimaginable filth, the authorities say, and they froze in cells where the only warmth was the meager heat that came from a stove. When journalists arrived for their tour Thursday morning, workers were installing radiators for central heating.

While the Afghan officials were perfectly willing to talk about abuses under past regimes, they were less forthcoming when asked about the current presence of political prisoners in Pol-eCharki. While the Afghan minister of information has said there are about 20 political prisoners in the country, prison officials mentioned about 40. It was impossible to confirm either figure because journalists did not see any.

BBC INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER ON REBELS

TA030659 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Text] In Afghanistan itself the government of President Babrak Karmal has been keeping a low profile. But a BBC in Kabul, Jim Bidoff, has managed to get an indication of its thinking in an interview with the information minister, Abdol Majid (Sarboland). Questioned first about the activities of the rebels, the minister denied that they had succeeded in disrupting everyday life, although he acknowledg is was clearly their aim.

[Begin (Sarboland) recording] [Word indistinct] we know that outside our borders, regretfully I must say that, in Pakistan, with the help of all imperialist forces, reactionary forces and the Peking leadership, they are preparing for this purpose. But we assure the people of Afghanistan, with the government and the party, we will not let them do so. And we assure the country that they are preparing, so we have the right to prepare for them. [end recording]

The minister was then asked how long he thought it would be necessary for his government to have the assistance of Soviet troops.

[Begin (Sarboland) recording] The assistance and help of the Soviet Union is just for the danger which we feel from our enemies [words indistinct] reactionaries. So it belongs to the imperialists and reactionary forces how long they can operate against the revolution and the people of Afghanistan. But the moment the danger is not there, there will be no foreign troops in Afghanistan. [end recording]

Our correspondent then put it to the minister that perhaps the length of time Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan depended on how long it took to suppress the rebels.

[Begin (Sarboland) recording] There is no question of suppressing anybody from our side. We just want to save our people, to the benefit of our people and the benefit of the revolution of Afghanistan, which is in the benefit of the people of Afghanistan. [end recording]

APRIL 1979 MASSACRE OF KONARHA VILLAGERS REPORTED

BK040925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Peshawar, Northwest Pakistan, 4 Feb (AFP)--Afghan troops and Soviet "advisers" visited the Afghan mountain village of Kerala, Konarha Province, near the Pakistani border last April and left about 1,170 dead.

But only now have Western journalists managed to meet a number of the villagers who survived the massacre and so piece together a picture of the premeditated murder of more than a thousand men and boys, some of them only 12 or 13 years old. The massacre, which brings to mind the names of Oradour-sur-Glane in France, Lidice in Czechoslovakia and My Lai in Vietnam, took place on Friday April 20.

There had been a rebel attack not very far from Kerala, a village close to the Pakistani border, and some 200 soldiers and policemen, including about 20 Soviets in Afghan uniform, surrounded the village with 30 armored cars. All the men in the village and all the boys over the age of 12 were rounded up and taken to a nearby field. There they were lined up and shot.

The women and children were taken to a mosque and saw the soldiers bury the men with a bulldozer. Some of the bodies were still twitching. The massacre, survivors said, was ordered by a fair-haired Soviet officer who had already been seen in the area wearing a plain Afghan uniform and leading Afghan troops.

"The men were gathered together under the pretext of holding a loyah jirga (general meeting) to decide on the course of action following a rebel attack near the village on the previous day", several Kerala women said. The women, now refugees in the Pakistani Bajaur Province [as received], said their husbands had been asked to shout their support for the Nur Mohammed Taraki regime. But they backed the rebellion and shouted "Allah o Akbar" (God is great) instead.

The soldiers had the men kneel down. They then lined up with Soviet officers standing behind them and opened fire. After the massacre, they searched the village to find any men who might have hidden there and several were indeed found and killed, the women said.

Only 200 men survived because they were away at the time tending their fields or in the mountains. There are only 400 families left from the village and most of those consist of women and children who now live as refugees in Pakistan.

Reports concerning the massacre had reached Pakistan earlier, but the accounts were sparse and fragmentary. Now they have been confirmed by foreign correspondents who have interviewed dozens of refugees in the Bajaur region [as received] which is theoretically closed to foreigners. These leave little doubt as to the number of dead and the active participation by Soviet officers.

45-year-old Bibi Rakhara lost her husband, four brothers, a son and two nephews in the massacre. She told reporters that "when the shooting started we saw from the mosque our men fall. We wanted to join them, but the soldiers stopped us."

Witnesses said the shooting only lasted a few minutes. There was a helicopter hovering overhead and an Afghan officer took some pictures. A bulldozer quickly arrived and buried all the bodies some of which were still moving. The story of the massacre was confirmed by a Pakistani officer posted near the border who said he saw the women and children arrive in small groups after the massacre last April, all of them crying and miserable.

"There was hardly a man with them," he said.

MINISTER OF MINES BRIEFS PRESS ON SOVIET ROLE

BK041038 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union, concerned by world opinion, delayed sending troops to Afghanistan until Soviet security itself was jeopardized by rebel activity, the new Afghan minister of mines and industries said here today.

The minister, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, who held the same portfolio under ousted and executed President Hafizollah Amin, was speaking at the first news conference held abroad by a member of the Soviet-installed government that took power last Dec. 27.

He said the Revolutionary Council under Mr. Amin had requested Soviet aid five times to deal with what he called Pakistani-based efforts by the United States and China to undermine the Afghan revolution that ushered in Marxist rule 21 months ago. Although the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty of December, 1978, explicitly provided for such aid, Mr. Danesh said, the Soviet Union demurred for fear of the "serious consequences in the region and all over the world."

"Only when our territorial integrity was in danger and the security of the Soviet Union was placed in danger did they agree to come to our aid," he said.

Mr. Denesh, who is also a member of the Revolutionary Council under President Babrak Karmal, stressed that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn "as soon as the danger from imperialist forces is eliminated." He said Afghanistan might have been occupied by the insurgents and the U.S.-and Chinese-backed Pakistani Army if the Soviets had not intervened to foil "imperialist designs."

Pressed on how soon a withdrawal might take place, he said this depended entirely on the United States, China and Pakistan, which were continuing "to pose a threat to regional security." "This does not depend on us or even on the Soviet Union, but on world imperialism," he added. But Mr. Danesh said that Afghanistan remained ready to normalize relations with Pakistan and that if an agreement were reached, the Afghans would call on Moscow to pull out its "small military contingents."

Referring to ex-President Amin, Mr. Danesh reiterated the charge that he had been an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and had been plotting to continue "tyranny under the name of the revolution and socialism." Aksed why an agent of the U.S. would have called in Soviet troops, Mr. Danesh paused briefly and said this was part of a smokescreen to cloud his own role.

Meanwhile, he went on, "world imperialism was not satisfied with planting its lackey, but carried out a large plan of instigation and sending of armed anti-revolutionary bandit groups inside the territory of Afghanistan." "Thus Afghanistan reached the brink of disintegration and demolition...and would have become a military base for imperialist powers," he said.

Mr. Danesh, who was in New Delhi for a United Nations sponsored development conference, reaffirmed that his country sought to maintain an active role in the non-aligned movement and work toward reducing tension in the region.

Afghanistan, he said, was also committed to "undamageable brotherly friendship with the Soviet Union and adherence to the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborliness of December 1978."

Turning to relations with Islamic states, Mr. Danesh dismissed as outside interference the anti-Soviet resolutions adopted by last week's Islamic Conference in Pakistan, which suspended Afghanistan as a member. The conference had been motivated by "reactionary elements," he said.

Stressing that Afghanistan supported the Iranian Revolution and identified with it closely because both movements were aimed "against imperialism in the region," he denied that the Iranians had been helping Moslem insurgents and said both states were fighting "the same enemies."

INDIA

ISI DETAILS CLARK CLIFFORD'S TALKS WITH MRS GANDHI

BK011530 Delhi ISI DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in English 144, GMT 1 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Carter's special emissary Clark Clifford met the prime minister on 31 January for 75 minutes. Clifford was assisted by U.S. ambassador to India Robert Goheen and Howard Schaffer, country director for India. The prime minister was assisted by the secretary to the prime minister, the secretary (east) and the joint secretary in the prime minister's office.

Clifford conveyed the greetings of President Carter to the prime minister and explained how the U.S.A. viewed developments in West Asia, especially in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The following main points were made by him:

A. The U.S.A. felt Soviet expansionism had acquired an added dimension as it has for the first time moved out of the Warsaw Pact scope and against a nonaligned country. The U.S.A. wishes to strengthen Pakistan. This and that Soviet action in Afghanistan not acceptable has been conveyed to the Soviet Union by the U.S.A.

B. The supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan is strictly in the context of Soviet action in Afghanistan. The U.S.A. has no intention to get personally involved in the region.

C. The U.S.A. is conscious of India's concern about U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan, and that, second, it ensure that assistance given to Pakistan does not pose a threat to India. Clifford told both the prime minister and the foreign minister that President Carter is personally committed to the strengthening and expanding of Indo-U.S. relations. Mentioning U.S. relations with China, he said the U.S.A. was of the view that China should be brought more actively in the international mainstream. The U.S.A. had no formal alliance with China and expects relations between India and China to evolve on positive lines.

The prime minister welcomed Clifford's visit and underlined India's foreign policy thrusts to especially good relations and mutual trust with neighbouring countries--especially Pakistan--during the past 30 years so that the countries in the region could concentrate on the more urgent talks of developments and stability. The prime minister specifically mentioned the steps taken by India of normalisation relations with Pakistan over the years and stressed that the Simla Agreement provided an effective and practical framework for evolving relations between India and Pakistan on constructive lines. On U.S. arms supply to Pakistan the prime minister reiterated the Indian stand that the quantum or quality of arms was not so important. But it is the attitudes that matter and also our own experience about the presence of such arms in Pakistan. Such arms inputs have led to an amount of adventurism which had sad and damaging results for all concerned. She wished the U.S.A. to take note of this point of view. About the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the prime minister said that India is against intervention by any country in another country. This view found officially expressed [as received] in the recent Indo-French joint declaration. India hopes that the Soviet Union should assure the withdrawal of her troops. So to say that India is pro-Soviet or anti-Soviet is not right. India's stand is principled and based on India's understanding of its own interest. Also she emphasised that recent developments have endangered the whole area which will have negative consequences in the region. Referring to Sino-Indian relations the prime minister stated that India had a long history of having good relations with China. About Indo-U.S. relations the prime minister stated that India is committed to have friendly relations with the U.S. She agreed that there was a scope for expansion of Indo-U.S. relations in many fields.

Clifford, in his meeting with the foreign minister, spoke on identical lines as done with the prime minister. The foreign minister made the following points:

A. That attempts to normalise relations with Pakistan in the framework of the Simla Agreement would be jeopardised if Pakistan became a party to an arms race.

B. That India feels the need for all countries is to act circumspectively so that the situation is defused.

C. That the Government of India is sending the foreign secretary to Pakistan so that a beginning could be made for resolving the problems between the two countries and examining how to expand the mutual cooperation. India hopes that Pakistan will be responsive.

The discussions give the impression that there is a divergence of views. It is to be emphasized that both sides, especially the Government of India, feels that such exchanges are useful and also we have no doubt Clifford will bring our own concern and anxiety to the notice of the United States Government for consideration.

DELHI RADIO REPORTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S PAKISTAN VISIT

BK020448 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The American presidential adviser on national security, Mr Brzezinski, and the deputy secretary of state, Mr Christopher, have arrived in Islamabad for talks with President Ziaul Haq on the $2,000 million aid to Pakistan during the next 2 years. Mr Brzezinski is meeting the Pakistan president today. He will also have detailed discussions with the foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi.

In a statement after his arrival, Mr Brzezinski said his country wants to strengthen peace and stability in the region in the context of the Soviet action in Afghanistan. The two envoys are expected to visit the Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar before leaving for Saudi Arabia tomorrow. Agency reports say that they will pursuade Saudi Arabia to foot part of the bill for aiding Pakistan. The United States has so far offered aid totalling $400 million.

Meanwhile, President Carter's special envoy, Mr Clifford, who has concluded his visit to India, said in an interview with Delhi doordarshan [television] last night that the United States is not entering into any military agreement with China to strengthen the defense capabilities of Pakistan.

On the other hand, Senator Edward Kennedy, a candidate for the U.S. presidential nomination, has accused the Carter administration of generating war hysteria. He was commenting on President Carter's envoy Mr Clifford's statement that any Soviet move in the Gulf means war.

A former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Mr George Kennan has said that the Carter administration is overreacting to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Congressmen have also sought an assurance from the administration that the Congress will be consulted before any major decision is reached.

The defense secretary, Mr Harold Brown, told the Senate Armed Forces Committee that a Soviet attack against Pakistan or Iran would not imply an automatic declaration of war.

KOSYGIN, GANDHI EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

BK021606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Soviet and Indian leaders have exchanged maessages to mark the 25th anniversary of their bilateral economic cooperation. The Soviet prime minister, Mr Kosygin says in his message to Mrs Gandhi that further development of the many-sided relationship between his country and India will promote progress and the prosperity of the people of both the countries.

In her message on the occasion, Mrs Gandhi said India attaches special importance to the Soviet Union's contribution to the development of the country's industrial infrastructure.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED $2 BILLION SOVIET ARMS PACKAGE

BK021629 Hong Kong AFP in English 1622 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Feb (AFP)--An Indian Government spokesman today dismissed as baseless a report that the Soviet Union had offered India the equivalent of a $2 billion arms package. The report, by a U.S. news agency, had quoted Pakistani President Mohammed Ziaul Haq as saying he was looking for "some kind of a matcher from the United States."

BRUNO KREISKY CONCLUDES VISIT, SATISFIED WITH TALKS

BK020933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The chancellor of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, has expressed satisfaction in his talks with the Indian leaders. Speaking at the airport before his departure for Riyadh today, the Austrian leader said his talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, were very fruitful and he had a better understanding of India's position on the international situation. The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, were present at the Delhi airport to see off Dr Kreisky.

DELHI CITES AFGHAN MINISTER ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK031023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Afghanistan foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, has said that his country values friendship with India and appreciates India's role in strengthening peace and stability in the region. He is understood to have made this remark when the Indian ambassador, Dr Jaskaran Singh Teja, called on him in Kabul yesterday. They discussed matters of bilateral and international interest and the situation in the region.

PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER AFGHANISTAN

BK020344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] In a special discussion on Afghanistan yesterday, Lok Sabha members expressed grave concern over the developments there involving big-power rivalry. They cautioned the government against the implications of these happenings and their likely impact on India's own security. Members were unanimous in denouncing the move by the United States and China to induct massive arms supplies to Pakistan. There were suggestions that the Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan and Pakistan should also desist from arming anti-Afghan elements or helping them to make forays into Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN

BRZEZINSKI ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD TO DISCUSS ARMS

BK011744 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The U.S. presidential adviser on national security, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, has said he will consult with Pakistani leaders on the situation created by Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and seek concrete ways to enhance peace and stability in this region. Mr Brzezinski, who was accompanied by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, in a statement to the press on his arrival at the Islamabad airport tonight said President Carter had asked them to affirm clearly and for all to hear their friendship for Pakistan. He said they wish to enhance peace in a manner that threatens no one and respects the independence and the integrity of all nations of this region.

Mr Brzezinski said the world and particularly this region has changed greatly since the 50's. The cooperation between Pakistan and the United States is (?taking) changes into account. He said they particularly noticed the vitality of the Muslim world. The United States shares with the Muslim world a deep religious faith and this provides them with yet another basis in our friendship. It is in this spirit that they have come here to consult their Pakistani friends.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, told newsmen that during their visit they will examine the ways in which they can carry out their commitments to the independence and integrity of Pakistan. They will be consulting with their Pakistani friends on a wide range of bilateral issues which have assumed [word indistinct] dimensions because of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. He said Mr Brzezinski and he will have the first opportunity since the aggression to consult directly with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the obvious threat to Pakistan and to all the countries in the region caused by the Soviet aggression.

He said perception of this threat, which is so strongly recognized and reflected in the communique of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, [word indistinct] all nations around the world to take recognition of. He said they were looking forward to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's appraisal on the situation.

Mr Brzezinski will hold talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, tomorrow.

Talks With Haq

BK021539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the U.S. delegation held talks on the international and regional situation and exchanged views on bilateral matters in Islamabad this morning. The U.S. delegation was led by the U.S. President's National Security Affairs Adviser Mr Brzezinski. The talks were held in two rounds and lasted for about 6 hours. Earlier, the Pakistan side gave a briefing on the regional situation. The first round of talks was followed by a working lunch.

The Pakistan delegation was led by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Foreign Affairs Advisor Mr Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Mr Gvhulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Secretary Mr S. Shahnawaz, Pakistan ambassador to the U.S. Mr Sultan Mohammad Khan, and Pakistan ambassador to the Soviet Union Sahabazad Yaqub Ali Khan and other senior officials assisted the president in the talks.

Mr Brzezinski was aided in the talks by Deputy Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan Mr Arthur Hummel Jr, Deputy Secretary of Defense Mr [name indistinct] and senior members of the U.S. delegation.

Earlier, Mr Brzezinski and Mr Warren Christopher called on the president at the Foreign Office. Mr Brzezinski delivered a letter from President Carter to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. This evening the president is hosting a dinner in honor of the distinguished guests.

Haq, Brzezinski Comment

BK021721 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, said in Islamabad tonight that he had very constructive and friendly talks with the visiting U.S. delegation led by President Carter's National Security Adviser Mr Brzezinski. The president, approached by newsmen after the evening session of the talks, said that they had a constructive and friendly exchange of views which were also frank. He said the talks will continue tomorrow evening.

Mr Brzezinski, when asked to comment on the talks, said they were very (?good) and constructive. He further said that since very serious matters relating to regional and international security were being discussed, the discussions had to be full.

Commentator on Visit's Background

BK031233 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[News commentary by Mukhtar Zamam]

[Text] President Carter's National Security Adviser Mr Brzezinski began high level talks in Islamabad today. He is accompanied by Mr Warren Christopher, the United States deputy secretary of state. Immediately after landing in Pakistan Mr Brzezinski announced that the President of the United States asked me and Mr Christopher to come here to affirm clearly for all to hear of our friendship to Pakistan. Mr Christopher also affirmed, what he described as America's enduring commitment to the independence and integrity of Pakistan. Specifying the reason for the visit the deputy secretary further stated that they will consult Pakistani friends on the situation created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But, he added, we wish to enhance peace in a manner that threatens no one and respects the independence and integrity of all the nations in the region.

Mr Brzezinski also said we have noticed the vitality of the Muslim world whose foreign ministers have recently met at Islamabad. He declared that the U.S. shared with the Muslim world a deep religious faith and this provides us with yet another basis of our friendship. It is in this spirit that we have come here to consult our Pakistani friends.

The deputy secretary went a step further when he said: We also look forward to an opportunity to examine ways in which to carry out our enduring commitment to the independence and integrity of Pakistan.

There is little doubt that the Brzezinski mission is of great international importance. For the first time after many years Washington has been making friendly noises toward Pakistan. Its background is obvious. In the recent past two events have taken place in the region which have upset the American policymakers.

In Iran, an Islamic revolution ousted from power the former shah, who was the most trusted friend of Washington. Subsequent events [words indistinct] in America. Hot on the heels came the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which [words indistinct] to American interest. General elections catapulted into the seat of power Mrs Gandhi whose friendship toward Moscow is only too well known to Washington.

All these events threatened American oil interests. The Gulf and its mouth, the Strait of Hormuz, are under the shadow of danger. A sizable amount of oil passes through this strait which keeps the wheels of industry running in Western Europe, America, Japan and other developed regions. A tanker passes through Hormuz every 17 minutes. If this oil is delayed or denied the industrial centers of the West might face a catastrophic situation. Therefore, the U.S. had no other alternative but to checkmate the dangerous move on the international checkerboard as best it could.

Ever since Pakistan had adopted an independent foreign policy, wide pressures were made in Washington. The Pakistani intention to develop a nuclear capability, even for peaceful purposes, was looked upon with deep distrust. Earlier, during the last 2 wars that Pakistan fought in 1965 and 1970, American policy had been found to be disappointing. But the threat that the Soviet Union now poses to the U.S.A. has awakened them to the danger. It is for this reason that Americans are wooing Pakistan once again.

However, things are not the same as they were in the 1950's. Pakistani leaders have made it clear that they have done away with regional military pacts. Pakistan is a nonalined country. Pakistan is no doubt in need of help, but that has to be on bilateral basis. Pakistan has taken strong exception to the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, but Pakistan is in no mood to earn the hostility of the Soviet Union.

Pakistan will, therefore, have to weigh very carefully the manner and the quantum of the proposed aid. Mr Brzezinski has to satisfy Pakistan about the durability and the viability of the American help for the security of this country.

Brzezinski, Haq Banquet Remarks

BK030732 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the visit of the American delegation will prove very fruitful and pave the way for better understanding and meaningful relations between Pakistan and the United States. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the U.S. delegation in Rawalpindi last night, he said that the two countries would be able to achieve what was good for both countries. This would also help create a situation in which the two countries would be able to mutually assist each other.

The president said the U.S. delegation had come to Pakistan at a time when this country was at her most crucial stage, not only from the viewpoint of present circumstances, but also in terms of international relationships. He said their visit had also particularly accorded him an opportunity to hold detailed and straightforward talks on regional problems. He expressed the hope that during their deliberations they would be able to find the old traditional ties that were not quite snapped but had undergone strain. He hoped that Dr Brzezinski would help strengthen these ties.

In reply, Dr Brzezinski said that his delegation had come to Pakistan because there was a threat at Pakistan's door and the United States wanted to help Pakistan meet this threat. Dr Brzezinski said the United States wanted to work with Pakistan for peace, even at the risk of confronting serious dangers together.

He said the United States wanted to work for the preservation of independence, identity and integrity of the nations of this region. He said the United States did not want to increase tension, but wanted to strengthen security.

Dr Brzezinski said the United States not only recognized its stake in Pakistan's independence and freedom, but also took note and welcomed the resurgence and renaissance of the Islamic world which it considers a new element of strength. He said the United States admired the Pakistanis as a great people. This, he said, was also particularly reassuring at the present time.

Dr Brzezinski said that yesterday they spent a great deal of time analyzing the problems faced by Pakistan, the region and the United States. He said he was impressed by the harmony of their views. He said whatever the motives of those who invaded Afghanistan, the consequences of their action are threatening and potentially a global danger. He said that is why the United States is prepared to work with Pakistan. But, in working together they have to understand each other's problems, be sensitive to each other's needs, and overcome the difficulties that time has created in this relationship.

U.S. Team Visits Refugee Camp

BK031119 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Carter's national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, today visited the Afghan refugee camp at (Killi Shabo) in Kurram agency. He was accompanied by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, and the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] governor, Lt Gen Fazle Haq.

Talking to the refugees, Mr Brzezinski expressed the confidence that they would be able to go back to their homes one day. He pledged that they are not alone because their cause was right and almighty God is on their side. He further said that the whole world has sympathy with their fight for freedom and their just struggle will succeed. Mr Brzezinski also said that the entire world was outraged over the developments in Afghanistan.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Christopher, told the Afghan refugees that their struggle will prevail in the long run.

Earlier, the elders of the Afghan refugees informed Mr Brzezinski and Mr Christopher that their homes, mosques and villages have been destroyed in Afghanistan and they were subjected to untold cruelty. They also expressed their gratitude to Mr Brzezinski and Mr Christopher for visiting the camp.

Later, Mr Brzezinski and Mr Christopher visited (?Nandikota). At the Khyber Rifles mess they were briefed about the Afghan refugees and the measures taken by the government for their maintenance. They were informed that the latest number of Afghan refugees is over 41,950 [as heard] in the NWFP alone. They were told that this number does not include those who have not registered themselves with the government.

Third Round of Talks Held

BK031719 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Another round of talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and American presidential adviser on national security, Mr Brzezinski, was held in Islambad this evening and lasted 3 and 1/2 hours.

This was the third round of talks between the two sides. Two rounds of talks were held yesterday. Those present at this round of talks on the Pakistan side included federal Finance Minister Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, adviser on foreign affairs Mr Agha Shahi and senior foreign office officials. The U.S. side included Deputy Secretary of State Mr Christopher and members of his delegation.

Before the talks began, Mr Brzezinski had a brief chat with the president during which he gave his impressions about his visit to a refugee camp in NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] this morning. Mr Brzezinski said he had seen a lot of misery, but he found the people in the camp in a high spirit. After all they are Afghans, he remarked.

Joint Statement Issued

BK030404 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The United States has reiterated its firm and enduring commitment to Pakistan's independence and security under the 1959 agreement. This was stated in a joint statement issued in Islamabad last night at the end talks between U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani leaders. The statement was read by Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi at a crowded news conference. Dr Brzezinski also addressed the conference.

The statement reiterated the Pakistan Government's resolve to resist aggression. Both sides agreed to continue consultations. They agreed that the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and aggression against the Muslim people of that country constituted a flagrant violation of international principles and posed a serious threat to the peace and security of Pakistan, the region and the whole world.

Dr Brzezinski said the talks had revealed a striking unanimity of views regarding the crux and dimension of the danger. He stated that in the event of any Soviet aggression from the north, the United States would respond in a manner consonant with the scale and character of the danger. In reply to a question, Dr Brzezinski said that the U.S. Government intended to put the 1959 agreement with Pakistan before Congress for ratification in the form of a treaty or some other equally effective and binding arrangement. He added that a U.S. military team is being left behind to assess Pakistan's requirements. Other governments interested in the well-being and security of this region are also being consulted. Necessary legislation will be introduced in Congress based on these consultations and the report of the military team.

When asked whether he thought the $400 million aid package would meet Pakistan's needs or if there will be any change in this figure, he said this was the U.S. Government's initial response to the situation, which calls for bilateral and multilateral consultations. The United States would be in a better position to finally determine Pakistan's overall needs after consultations with other friendly governments who are equally interested in the stability of the region.

When Dr Brzezinski's attention was drawn to the hue and cry in India over U.S. military aid to Pakistan, he said the U.S. action is a direct response to strengthen Pakistan in light of the situation in the region. He added that this is not directed against the security of India. He stated that the United States is trying to provide stability to the region. He recalled that the United States has long been trying, both directly and indirectly, to end the seeds of conflict between India and Pakistan.

In reply to a question as to whether the United States would consider the sale of sophisticated weapons to India, he stated that the United States could do so if it was convinced that this would contribute to the stability of the region. He said it should be appreciated that the United States is strengthening Pakistan because it is threatened from the northwest following the overrunning of the traditional buffer.

Intervening, Agha Shahi pointed out that the hue and cry being raised in India about U.S. arms to Pakistan is intended to divert attention from the real issue with regard to recent events concerning the security of Pakistan and the region. He said such propaganda is baseless and a big and powerful country like India has nothing to fear from the strengthening of Pakistan's defense capability.

Replying to a question about Pakistan's nuclear program, Agha Shahi said Pakistan is second to none in the prevention of nuclear proliferation. Pakistan has time and again reaffirmed that its nuclear program is not designed to manufacture nuclear weapons, but is intended for peaceful pruposes only.

Dr Brzezinski stated that the U.S. concern about nuclear proliferation did not specifically apply to Pakistan. He said the United States thinks that any nation, subject to effective safeguards, should not be denied the right to attain nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Official Visit Concluded

BK040626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Text] U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski has stated that the United States and other friendly countries will aid Pakistan in its efforts to strengthen its security and stability in order to further promote security in the region. He stated this while talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport this morning at the end of his 4-day visit to Pakistan prior to departure for Saudi Arabia. He said this in reply to a question as to what steps the United States would take if there were a danger posed to Pakistan's security by any country not under Soviet control. He reiterated that the United States is committed to abide by the 1959 agreement and added that under special instructions from President Carter, the foundation has been laid to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

He described his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq as extraordinarily productive [gair mamodli taur par musbat]. He said he was highly impressed with the firm determination of the people and government of Pakistan to defend their independence and security.

Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi told newsmen that Pakistan is holding continuous consultations with the United States and the talks with the U.S. presidential adviser were a part of these mutual consultations.

Agha Shahi Reviews Talks

BK041127 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpts] The American presidential adviser on national security, Mr Brzezinski, has said that Pakistan's security will be further strengthened by its own efforts as well as by the (?efforts) being made by the United States and other friendly countries to enhance the security of this region.

He was talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport this morning before his departure for Saudi Arabia at the end of his 4-day visit to Pakistan.

The Pakistan adviser on foreign affairs, Mr. Agha Shani, told newsmen that Pakistan had been having continuous dialog with the United States. The Islamabad talks, he added, were part of several consultations that the two countries were having. He said that during the talks they had dwelt on the clarifications of the United States' security commitment to Pakistan under the 1959 agreement. He maintained that the scope of the commitment had been spelled out with reference to the Soviet-controlled or Soviet-directed aggression. It remained so in the reaffirmation of the American security commitment.

In reply to a question as to whether India also falls in this category, Mr. Agha Shahi said that they certainly did not think that India would be controlled by the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that the United States would respond to Pakistan's concern.

KARACHI CITES U.S. SPOKESMAN ON MILITARY ADVISERS

BK0210O4 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the State Department in Washington has said the United States has no intention of sending military advisers to Pakistan either now or in the future. According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the spokesman was commenting on Mr. Clark Clifford's statement in New Delhi that the United States might send military advisers to operate and maintain the equipment supplied to Pakistan. The U.S. State Department spokesman said there has been no U.S. military adviser in Pakistan for a long time.

HAQ SAYS CHINA TO BE CORNERSTONE OF FOREIGN POLICY

ATO11445 Athens TA NEA in Greek 1 Feb 80 p 5 AT

[Text] President Ziaul Haq expressed to Albert (Zarka)--to whom he gave an exclusive interview for FIGARO and TA NEA--diametrically opposite views to those of Mrs. Ghandi--that he does not want to be either in the American or Russian camp. [sentence as published] "I have chosen"--he stressed--"a third solution: The cornerstone of our foreign policy from now on will be China." He went on: "This country has already given us large economic and military aid worth many billions of dollars. However, many other countries deserted us!"

In reply to the question "Why do you think the Russians entered Afghanistan?" President Ziaul Haq said: "The Russians want control over the area. They want to have bases so they can launch campaigns against other countries!"

--So you are headed for war?

--Not a day passes when I am not asked by my compatriots to at last launch a war against the atheist communist. I tell them to be patient.

--Have you asked for help from the United States?

--I have sent the foreign minister to Washington. The Americans have offered to support us. Pakistan is ready to accept help from any country of the free world. We must preserve our freedom. What we have requested of America is that at last it become again what it has always been: the free world's protector. America should be a bright beacon. This is what I have asked of President Carter. As for the Russians, I have told them: "I want to live peacefully near you, but do not try to turn Pakistan into a satellite. Do not touch the Muslim countries or you will be in trouble!"

ROMANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

BK041142 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The sixth session of the Pak-Romania joint governmental commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation begins in Islamabad tomorrow morning. A 16-member high-level Romanian delegation has arrived in Islamabad from Bucharest to attend the session. It is led by the minister of chemical industries, Mr. Mihail Florescu.

The Pakistan side will be led by the federal minister for finance and economic affairs, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan. A protocol will be signed by the two sides at the end of the session.

BBC REPORTS ON AFGHAN REBEL GROUPS IN PAKISTAN

LD011236 London BBC Television Network in English 1915 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Newsweek" program presented by Donald Macormick"]

[Excerpts] [Macormick] Good evening. Tonight in place of our planned program on the civil service we are showing a report from Pakistan by Panorama's Tom Mangold. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan has made neighboring Pakistan a frontline state with the Soviet bloc, and President Carter has been quick to recognize the strategic threat that this poses by reaffirming America's 20-year-old commitment to defend Pakistan. Tomorrow a high-level American mission led by the president's national security adviser, Mr. Brzezinski, flies to Islamabad to discuss details of a new $400 million of military and economic aid. But aid alone may not guarantee the country's security. The internal political vacuum created by the regime of General Ziaul Haq and the continuing threat to national unity by tribal minorities pose particular problems in strengthening Pakistan in its new frontier role. The immediate threats are on the frontier, and it is there that Tom Mangold begins his report:

[Mangold] To the growing embarrassment of their host country, Pakistan, six separate Afghan rebel groups have now united and are beginning a guerrilla campaign that could provoke a Russian reaction across the border of Pakistan, but so far the guerrillas remain too ill-equipped and it is still too cold in the mountains to worry about hot pursuit. Besides, when it comes it will be a problem for Pakistan and not for them.

The milit[illegible] governor's residence in Peshawar: General Ziaul Haq whose military coup ended democracy in Pakistan 3 years ago has come to meet the tribal chiefs of the North-west Frontier Province. The tribal chiefs responding to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subjugation of their tribal brothers across the new frontier politely ask General Ziaul Haq for permission to conduct a jihad, or holy war, against the Russians.

General Ziaul Haq equally politely turns down the request with thanks. Permission is denied. This is not the moment for Ziaul Haq to bring the Russians upon his head. Leader by force of a restless and tribally divided nation, he must now show real statesmanship in his foreign policy if he is to remain head of state.

Running an unelected military regime and having twice reneged on his own promises to allow free elections, General Ziaul Haq now finds himself thrust into the cockpit of a new superpower conflict. The crisis could have easily toppled him as consolidated his power. So, firstly, with the eyes of the world upon him, he must begin by being nice to just about everyone, especially those countries who are offering much-needed aid. [begin recording]

[Ziaul Haq] France is a great ally of Pakistan. We have had very good relations, and we hope and we are looking forward to continued good relations with the Republic of France. Britain is no longer a great power; it still generates a lot of ideas and thoughts into the Western world. The United States of America is a superpower; they must not, they cannot, get out of their responsibility of the world problems.

[Mangold] Do you have the power to prevent the rebels buying arms here and then slipping across the border from Pakistan into Afghanistan?

[Answer] Yes, we have laid some restrictions, but it is humanly impossible to restrict the total approach to arms, the purchase of arms by the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, because it is not only to Pakistan; they have got an exit from Iran also, and in Pakistan as well. Because of the geographical limitation of her borders and the tribal areas in which these exits are, it is not possible for us to stop, but we are doing our best and we have been doing so for the last nearly 2 years.

[Question] What can you do now?

[Answer] Nothing.

[Question] Nothing at all?

[Answer] Nothing at all. [end recording]

[Mangold] Potentially the most explosive problem for Gen Ziaul Haq is the growing army of Afghan refugees still flooding over the border of Pakistan. There are already half a million, nearly all Pashtun tribesmen, tribal brothers of the Pakistani Pashtuns who dominate the border area. Today their thumbprints sign for free food handouts, but tomorrow their fingers will curl around triggers when they become guerrilla bands returning home. Many of these men have already been blooded in action before they arrive. Frustrated, angry and ready to fight, they could easily invite Soviet-backed Afghan retaliation upon their camps. [Begin recording]

[Ziaul Haq] The refugees are coming here because their respect, their prestige, their safety, their security, their lands, and above all their faith, is in danger, and it is as a measure of precaution because nobody, no human being, ever leaves his home and hearth, his kith and kin, to leave and come over to another territory. If half a million people have come to Pakistan there must be some trouble in Afghanistan.

Now when the Soviet ambassador came to see me in certain respects and he talked about this, so I asked him, I said: Mr Ambassador, I am told that in 1971 you said that the refugees are an indicator of instability in the country. At that time it was Pakistan. I said: How is the situation now? He said: No this is not right; these refugees have come because they are rebels; they are not refugees and they coming into your territory and you are encouraging them. So I said: What do you expect me to do? He said: Throw them out. I said: I can't.

[Mangold] How badly do you need military supplies and what precisely do you need?

[Ziaul Haq] In order to strengthen the defensive capability of Pakistan, there is no doubt that Pakistan Armed Forces need modern weapons, modern defensive weapons to safeguard the security and integrity of this country.

[Question] Is it difficult for you to accept military supplies from the United States and Britain?

[Answer] As long as it is without strings. I think we will appreciate on moral and fundamental grounds if the United States of America and Britain consider that Pakistani defense forces are to be strengthened, I think it will be a very positive approach. [end recording]

[Mangold] Only 3 months ago two Americans died here at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. They perished in a fire lit by a mob of Islamic fundamentalists rioting in the mistaken belief that Washington had been involved in the attack on the Great Mosque in Mecca. That event together with America's suspicion that Pakistan was making a nuclear bomb brought their relationship to its nadir. Yet rarely can two countries pass from cold hostility to warm embrace as quickly as Pakistan and America. Pakistan and America used to be very close in terms of military cooperation.

If they wished, the Russians could cut through all Pakistan military forces like a knife through butter, and it is to make that prospect far less of a temptation that President Carter overnight has healed the breach with General Haq and is now offering military aid.

Although China does not now have the right kind of modern armaments to sell, the arrival in Islamabad of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is the most significant visit to Pakistan since the crisis began. This is a public display of the militant friendship between the two dictatorships. China represents the bedrock of Gen Ziaul Haq's foreign policy; it allows him to remain publicly unalined; it does not upset the new passions of Islamic fundamentalism, and although it cannot legitimize his regime it is a relationship that has consistently helped consolidate his 3-year-old power grab. China in turn has found a regional partner whose hostility to Russia is now assured.

[Mangold] Islamabad is a political capital that gloomily reflects the long sleep of democracy in Pakistan. Aid is now being thrust upon a country whose government has no mandate and cannot measure support, popularity or even criticism.

All newspapers are censored and those with standing retain a gritty independence and find vital government advertising revenue withheld. One chief editor is A.J. Chaudhri, who has seen outspoken colleagues go to prison. Every night he must send his newspaper proofs to the censor, who will return the pages with blanks in place of offending or incautious articles. [begin recording]

[Chaudhri] I feel I'm not really the editor, because the censor is the editor and finally things have to be approved by him. He is a sort of coordinator. The censor has become a coordinate authority with the editor, and this is rather dismal. We have been telling the government and we have been writing in our colums.

[Mangold] To what extent are the people of Pakistan depoliticized?

[Answer] I would say that the process of depoliticization is almost complete, because the political parties are banned. The constitution is there but certain parts of it have been held in abeyance. Well, there is censorship on the press; what you call association or public meetings cannot be held. So it presents a very sharp contrast with the situation in Iran. In Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni has politicized the whole nation. The left and the right are one. The nation has a sense of crisis. There is national cohesion. In Pakistan, although people are politically very conscious, at the moment there is a ban on political activity. And this, I think--and I told Gen Ziaul Haq only last week about this--this is not the way to meet the present crisis.

I would just draw your attention to the last local body elections. These elections, the results of these elections, have been carefully analyzed. And the government admits that 70-80 percent of the people who have been elected, they belong to a section of public opinion which is not well-disposed toward the present regime.

[Question] Mr Chaudhri, now that Pakistan has effectively become the cockpit of the new power conflict in the region, what are the dangers to Pakistan's very survival as a nation?

[Answer] The provinces may pull in different directions. I would go to the extent of saying that if this situation lasts very long, the country may be disintegrated. The history of 1971 might be repeated. [end recording]

[Mangold] The year 1971 saw the violent secession of eastern Pakistan into the new sovereign state of Bangladesh followed by the collapse of Pakistan's earlier military dictatorship. Today General Ziaul Haq's nightmare is the possibility that another key Pakistan province--Baluchistan--may go the same way helped by the pressures and tensions following the Russian arrival over the border in Afghanistan. Baluchistan is the largest but most thinly populated province of Pakistan. It's administrative capital is at Quetta. But the Baluchi tribespeople occupy an area that straddles the borders of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

From 1973 until 1977 Baluchistan was in the grip of a largely unreported guerrilla war. It was between Baluchi separatists and the army of Mr Bhutto's Pakistan. Incidentally the shah of Iran helped Mr Bhutto and sent him helicopters and commandoes. General Ziaul Haq, after his coup, brought the insurgency to an end with a few shrewd political concessions. But Baluchistan nationalism is never far below the surface as the governments of both Pakistan and Iran have discovered. Just 4 weeks ago in the Iranian border town Zahedan there was a fierce battle between Baluchis and revolutionary guards; 30 people were killed.

Administered separately by the British raj, Baluchistan fell awkwardly within the artificial borders drawn through southwest Asia by the departing British in 1947. The Baluchis, with the traditions, culture and language traced back as far as the prophet Noah, have remained implacably opposed to absorbtion within any state. At the very least in Pakistan they've always demanded full provincial autonomy. But not only had that been denied. The province has received insufficient financial help from central government. The result in many areas is grinding poverty and regional resentment.

In the small village of Kolpur nine-tenths of the people have been forced to leave to seek new grazing for their sheep and work for the men. They have left behind their wind-torn straw huts, the doors padlocked until spring. Little has changed here over the centuries save only that water for the village instead of coming from a deep well miles away is now drawn from a tap at the nearby railway station. Unlike the autonomous tribal areas of the north where smuggling is the major and profitable commerce, the Baluchis here are pastoral and heavily dependent on central government interest and investment.

(Mahmud Aziz Kurd) was a local politician with their interests at heart before all parties and political activities became illegal in Pakistan last October. Previously, by working on behalf of his fellow Baluchis, he was thrown into prison for 4 years by Mr Bhutto. Released after Bhutto's fall, Mr (Kurd) hopes for provincial autonomy were soon dashed. He is today the kind of disenfranchized Baluchi moderate who, like so many others, watch helplessly the drift toward militancy. His old rural constituency likes to see him, but he has neither power nor authority to change anything. All (Kurd) can do is listen to endless complaints of the villagers and take the risk of expressing his true feelings to us. [begin recording]

[Kurd] This is that we need school, we need help, facilities like we have no hospital, doctors and school with full staff, roads, waters, electric and the basic facilities. These things we have not.

[Mangold] But they have a deputy commissioner, doesn't he look after this village very well?

[Answer] The commissioner has visited 3 years before.

[Question] Is that the last time he was here?

[Answer] That was the last time. After that he never visited them. We told them that we have these troubles but no solution for them.

[Question] Do they think the government does not give them anything because they are Baluchis and because this is Baluchistan?

[Answer] This is--we think so, that we belongs to the Baluchistan therefore the federal government don't care about our basic facilities.

[Question] If moderate Baluchis want no more than fair handouts from central government, what is it that growing numbers of militants now want?

[Answer] You know, after 16 October's announcement of Mr Ziaul Haq, in which he banned the political activities and political parties in the country, the students who before that announcement were holding meetings, there were press conferences, and they were preaching their idea. After that announcement, they disappeared.

[Question] Where have they gone?

[Answer] I feel they're organizing themselves for an armed struggle against federal government.

[Question] In other words, the secessionists, those people who wish to split Baluchistan away from Pakistan would take their guns up and fight?

[Answer] Yeah, I think so.

[Question] And presumably with the Russians not now in Russia but just across the border in Afghanistan, there is an opportunity for mischief-making on their part?

[Answer] Of course. [end recording]

[Mangold] But is across the border 5,000 miles away that one of the timebombs under General Ziaul Haq's Pakistan ticks the loudest: the people's front newspaper published in London. It is the strident voice of militant Baluchi separatists, the voice now given a new urgency and relevance by the arrival of the Russians in Afghanistan. The paper's editor is known as Karim Baluch. He lives in West London. He is a former communist and Baluchi activist who worked in the propaganda section of the Russian Embassy in Karachi for 15 years before voluntarily exiling himself in England. Once here, he changed his name, began the newspaper and next month plans to announce the creation of the Baluchistan liberation front. [Begin recording]

[Baluch] Particularly my Baluchistan liberation front will be to achieve complete national liberation of Baluch people, of both the Baluchi regions--Pakistani and Iranian-occupied.

[Mangold] And how will you achieve that?

[Answer] See, it is very difficult to go into details, but, naturally, it will take the same course as all the national liberation movements have taken.

[Question] Which is that there will be a certain amount of political education?

[Answer] It will be political education, it will be political struggle, it will be armed struggle, it will be armed resistance and other forms.

[Question] Yes, you will fight for independence?

[Answer] Naturally, we will fight for independence and using all forms and all means available and learning from the lessons of other successful liberation and revolutionary movements.

[Question] What effect do you think an independent Baluchistan would have on the integrity of the state of Pakistan?

[Answer] I can ssume an independent Baluchistan only after disintegration of Pakistan.

[Question] And from whom would you take help, Mr Baluch?

[Answer] We will take from anybody to give us support.

[Question] And you would take help from Russia, if Russia offered help?

[Answer] Of course we'll take from Russia as well, if she wants to give.

[Question] If you do take help from the Soviet Union, will it not give Moscow direct influence and access right through to the Arabian Sea and the world's oil supply?

[Answer] It is quite natural that if any power is helping certain people, they are naturally under certain obligation and very thankful to it. And, yes, you are right, that then the Soviet Union will have access, of course, to Baluchistan. [end recording]

[Mangold] Pakistan's opposite martial slogan is "Unity, Faith, Discipline," of which the greatest undoubtedly is discipline. But if the Russians, having digested Afghanistan, chose to make mischief over the border, they will find General Ziaul Haq, despite the affability, a troubled leader. His country faces economic difficulties and while faith remains strong, unity remains fragile. By ruling without politics, General Ziaul Haq may need to apply even more national discipline with the risk that this could further unsettle the country. And if the tensions do boil over, is it likely that Russia, now watching closely from its new Asian frontier, will remain uninvolved for long?